

27 SEP 1930

B O R O U G H O F P O R T T A L B O T .

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

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BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Port Talbot Corporation

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the public health of the borough for the year 1949. It is compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Welsh Board of Health. I hope that it will add to your understanding of the present and future public health problems which face the Council and the appropriate officials.

In addition to the environmental health services, such as housing, water supplies and food hygiene, and certain aspects of the control of infectious diseases, which are the responsibility of the Council, I have also included a general outline of other health and social services which are important to the citizens of the borough but are not under your control. In 1948, the administration of the local maternity and child welfare services passed to the Glamorgan County Council and thus a detailed description of these services, a feature of previous reports, has been omitted.

From a local public health aspect, 1949 was, in a number of respects, a disappointment. The mortality rates were higher than in the previous year. The increase in the general death rate was of no real significance but the considerable increase of the infant mortality rate was unsatisfactory. Tuberculosis continued to be a serious problem and though there were five fewer new patients than in 1948, the number of deaths increased by four. I would have liked a stronger attack on this scourge. Despite the past agitation, no tuberculosis clinic was established at Port Talbot and the long waiting lists for sanatorium treatment lessened the hopes of an early cure for many patients.

A small outbreak of infantile paralysis during the last three months of the year caused some anxiety. The disease was prevalent in other parts of the country during the summer and early autumn but the first case at Port Talbot did not occur until the 21st. of October. The first two cases were fatal; seven further cases recovered but most had some residual disability. Despite much research work, medical science is still baffled by this disease.

Later in the report, I have described the operation of the National Health Service in this area. The main and very worthy purpose of this service, which was inaugurated

in 1948, is to provide adequate and complete medical care for all citizens regardless of their power to pay. Such an ideal can only be achieved gradually. As can be expected, in an initial scheme, there are imperfections, many of which are apparent. I can only hope that the organisation and the administration of the service will be reviewed regularly, especially from the aspect of the welfare of the patient, and that the service will be sufficiently flexible to be easily modified. The relation between a doctor and a patient must be essentially individual and personal. The promotion of this relationship is one of the problems of the new service.

The provision of a combined borough Public Health Department and a Divisional Health Office has been a success. This has been due to the altruistic co-operation of the divisional health administrative staff who have accepted the additional responsibilities. The only serious drawback has been the shortage of medical staff. With my additional duties of Divisional Medical Officer for the Port Talbot and Glyncoerrwg Health Division of the County Council and Medical Officer of Health of Glyncoerrwg Urban District Council, I have had to discontinue some of my clinic and school medical duties but unfortunately it has been impossible to obtain, despite repeated advertisements, a full time permanent assistant medical officer. I hope that this defect will be remedied in 1950.

As in the previous post war years, the housing shortage continued to cause great concern. The majority of the new houses had to be granted to key workers at the new steelworks. I was very pleased that a proportion of the houses continued to be allotted to occupants of condemned houses and that it was agreed to re-house on medical grounds certain of the families in the squatters camps. The latter camps, with their insanitary conditions, caused anxiety during the year and I compiled for the appropriate committee of council a special report on their health problems. I look forward eagerly to the day when the condemned houses, especially the rows of old houses, such as Miner's and Ty-isha Rows, at Cwmavon and the squatters camps will be demolished.

The efforts of the Corporation and the Borough Engineer to improve the public health standards of the water supplies of the borough are fully appreciated. It was a very creditable performance to maintain the supplies during the long summer and autumn drought. I was pleased to read the recent report of Mr. Gardiner, an Engineering Inspector of the Welsh Board of Health, on the Water Supplies of the Industrial area of South Wales. I have dealt with his observations on the local supplies in the appropriate section of this report. It is hoped that during 1950 the Corporation will be able to formulate and perhaps commence to implement long term plans for improving and augmenting the water supplies

of the borough. A bold policy is advisable.

The industrial smoke nuisance continued to effect deleteriously the health of the inhabitants. Old type furnaces are chiefly responsible and it is considered that, with the pending re-organisation of the steel and tinsplate industry, they will probably be closed.

I have to complain again that in parts of the borough the health of the citizens is menaced and the appearance of the neighbourhood is worsened by the scattered piles of household refuse and old food tins on waste land in proximity to houses. The hot summer brought many visitors to the fine beach at Aberavon. Unfortunately they left much litter including broken bottles. I should like a higher standard of hygiene enforced at the beach and its neighbourhood.

During and since the last war, there has been a marked increase of the number of food poisoning outbreaks in this country. So far, Port Talbot has escaped. The outbreaks are usually due to the contamination of food by food handlers such as shopkeepers, waitresses, cooks, kitchen maids, ice-cream vendors and housewives. Local authorities throughout the country are now endeavouring to promote the clean handling and preparation of food especially in restaurants, hotels and canteens. I was very glad that the Corporation adopted in October 1949 certain model byelaws for securing clean methods of handling and delivery of food for sale in the borough.

In the course of my varied duties, I have had the pleasure of meeting people from all sections of the community. With few exceptions, they are all interested in the health problems of the borough and are anxious that the best possible health and medical services should be provided locally. We should aim for the latter goal though we are as yet very far from the target.

During 1948 and 1949 we lost by death two doctors, Dr. Hubert Phillips and Dr. R.T. Williams. Both men were very fine representatives of the medical profession and they were loved and respected in many local homes. Dr. R.T. Williams had practised medicine for sixty years. Dr. Phillips was a fine surgeon as well as a most conscientious family doctor.

I am indebted to many people for much kindness and assistance during the year. These include the members, chief officials and staff of the Corporation, the general practitioners of the borough, the staff of the Port Talbot and

District General Hospital, Mr. H.P.R. Williams, the dental officer and Dr. W.E. Thomas, the County Medical Officer. I am, as in previous years, very grateful to the Matron and staff of the Isolation Hospital for their good work and loyal co-operation.

My thanks are due to the sanitary inspectors for their help in the investigation of the home conditions and contacts of fever cases and the routine water sampling. The Divisional Health Office staff have undertaken in an efficient and loyal manner the administrative and clerical work of the Public Health Department.

I wish to thank those who have supplied me with statistics for inclusion in the report. These include, besides the officials of the Corporation, Mr. Albert Griffiths, the Director of the Glamorgan County Council Social Welfare Department, Miss Beti Jones, the Glamorgan County Council Children's Officer, Mr. Hywel Thomas, the Clerk to the Borough Justices, Mr. Bazzard, the Area Officer of the National Assistance Board, Mr. D.J. Young of the Steel Company of Wales, Mr. R.D. Daniels, the Manager of the Port Talbot Employment Exchange, Mr. R.J. Williams, the local Divisional Education Executive Officer and Mr. E. Bickle, the Administrative Assistant at the Port Talbot General Hospital.

Mr. G.A. Morgan, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, has provided details of the housing, factory and food inspections. Tabulation of the other statistics has been done by the administrative staff of the local Divisional Health Office.

I must confess that on a number of occasions during the year I felt confused by the variety of committees and administrations responsible for the medical and social services in the borough. The borough council does however still retain the power to provide the inhabitants with those vital needs of adequate and satisfactory housing, a pure and ample water supply, and, to protect their food supply and the air they breathe. The finest hospital and other medical services will be of no avail if the borough council does not play its part.

Your obedient servant,

D.J. DAVIES.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Port Talbot is one of the chief industrial towns of South Wales. Its main industries are concerned with the production of steel and tinsplate. The importance of the town will be enhanced greatly by the new Abbey Steel Works which is in process of construction in the Margam area. On the outskirts there are several coal mines.

During the year, approximately four and a half thousand men were employed on the construction of the new steelworks. 55% of these employees travelled daily from outlying districts such as the Rhondda Valley and Maesteg. Many engineers and technicians, some with their families, have come from all parts of Great Britain. Adequate canteen and sanitary arrangements are provided at the site. Dr. D. Isaac, medical officer of the Steel Company of Wales, has organised comprehensive first aid facilities. During 1949, the sickness rate among employees was low. It is understood that the new works will be in production in 1951.

Throughout the year, there was very little unemployment in the area. Mr. R.D. Daniel, the Manager of the Port Talbot Employment Exchange, has supplied the following figures:-

Number of unemployed in December 1948 ...	Men..188 ...	Women..276
Number of unemployed in December 1949 ...	Men..168 ...	Women..162

In most areas, one of the great problems is the finding of suitable employment for disabled persons. The position locally is more favourable as is illustrated by these figures:-

Number of registered disabled persons in employment in December, 1949	Men 813 ..	Women 36
Number of registered disabled persons placed in employment in 1949	Men 292 ..	Women 6
Number of registered disabled persons unemployed in December, 1948	Men 93 ..	Women 17
Number of registered disabled persons unemployed in December 1949	Men 60 ..	Women 8

Real poverty was rare. The increase of the purchasing power of the population was shown by the spate of new shops in the area. The family allowance scheme helped large families but, as in previous years, its value continued to be nullified in part by the high prices of good footwear and clothing for children.

A feature of the year was the hot summer and early autumn with the subsequent unusually prolonged drought.

The following table shows the annual rainfall in inches since 1940:-

1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
39.5	48.8	29.9	47.6	41.5	39.2	38	38.1	34.8	43.2

The area of the Borough is estimated to be 25,648 acres, inclusive of the foreshore.

The assessable value of the Borough for the year ending 31st. March 1949 was:-

For general rate purposes:	£182,731.
A penny rate produced	: £664. 9. 9d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In contrast to a general practitioner, who has to assess the health of the individual patient, a medical officer of health has to judge the state of health of the community. The latter judgment is based not on medical examination of every citizen but on certain figures which are called vital statistics. These are derived from the registration of deaths, births, stillbirths and the notifications of cases of tuberculosis and certain infectious diseases.

One of my tasks is to examine regularly the vital statistics or, in other words, the health measurements of the borough. On occasions, I can detect factors which are adversely affecting the health of the citizens. For example, during the first half of 1949, a series of deaths among premature babies caused anxiety and it was necessary to review the treatment arrangements for such babies. Certain improvements were affected. At times during 1949, I stressed to the Corporation the need for adequate treatment facilities, including a local chest clinic, for tuberculosis patients in this borough. This advice was based on the continued high notification rate of tuberculosis.

The above examples of the use of these statistics could be multiplied several times. In the planning of hospital and general practitioner services, it is considered that careful analysis of vital statistics and related medical statistics would render valuable help.

Certain forms of ill-health - feverish colds, forms of rheumatism and psychoneurosis - do not result in death but cause much unhappiness and loss of work. It has not been possible to prepare figures of the prevalence of these conditions among the population but they are the commoner causes of attendances at doctors' surgeries and absences from work.

The detailed statistical tables, required by the Welsh Board of Health, are given at the end of the report. In this section, a general explanatory review of the main statistics is given.

1. POPULATION.

The population of the Borough was estimated by the Registrar General to be 43,670 at the mid-year 1949 as compared with 42,830 for the previous year and 40,820 in 1947. The increase was due to the influx of workers for the construction of the new steelworks and the high post war birthrate.

2. BIRTHS.

There were 785 live births, 389 males and

396 females, during the year. 25 stillbirths were recorded. 19 live births were illegitimate. As in previous years, the staff endeavoured to ensure that unmarried mothers and their babies received adequate care.

The birth rate was 18 per thousand population. This was the lowest birth rate since 1945. The highest rate was in 1947. It is unlikely that the high post war birth rate will be maintained.

The following table is of interest:-

Number of live births at home in the borough :	: 314
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) in Neath General Hospital	: 311
Number of live births (Port Talbot mothers) at Bridgend General Hospital and other institutions excluding the above mentioned	: 160

60% of all live births either occurred at a hospital or nursing home.

In recent years, the local demand for hospital confinements has been heavy. The responsible hospital committee has given a generous allocation of maternity beds at Neath and Bridgend hospitals to Port Talbot expectant mothers.

3. DEATHS.

The total number of deaths during 1949 was 492, comprising 277 males and 215 females. The death rates per thousand of the population in recent years are as follows:-

1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.
11.3	10.5	12.5	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.9

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1949 was 11.7.

The main causes of death in the borough were diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer, tuberculosis and bronchitis.

There was an increase of deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, tuberculosis and diseases of infants as compared with 1948. It is impossible to explain completely the causes but they are an indication of the problems which face the preventive services. With our present medical knowledge, many of the fatal diseases of the heart and blood vessels can neither be

prevented nor cured. Tuberculosis can, of course, be prevented and cured. Many of the diseases of infants can be cured but the secret of the prevention and cure of others has not been discovered.

4. INFANT MORTALITY.

During this century, one of the results of the medical and social advances has been a marked reduction of the numbers of infants who die during the first year of life. The reduction has been more marked in the age group from one month to a year old and less marked in the first month of life. This latter time is known as the neonatal period. Deaths in the first few hours or days of life are not uncommon and unfortunately medical science is not yet able to prevent many of these fatalities.

The comparatively large number of infant deaths in this borough during 1949 was a disappointment. An analysis of the causes of these deaths is contained in Table 3 at the end of this report. Dr. Bray, the children's specialist of the area, has seen this analysis. It is hoped that our 1950 figures will be better. Towards the end of 1949, the Glamorgan County Council improved considerably the facilities for the treatment of premature babies at home.

43 infants, under one year of age, died during the year. The infant mortality rate -- number of deaths of infants under one year per 1000 live births -- was 54.8. The figure for the whole of England and Wales was 32.

Comparisons of the annual rates in the borough are as follows:-

1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.
54.8	35	40	43	63	43	59	42

5. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In 1949, only one mother died due to pregnancy. The immediate cause of death was peritonitis following a septic abortion.

There were no deaths of mothers in childbirth or in the month following childbirth. Many lives of mothers in recent years have been saved by the modern use of blood transfusions, penicillin, the sulphonamide drugs and improved ante-natal care.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

In this section, a brief general description of the services will be made as in previous years. Full details of the administration and committees which are responsible for the local organisation of the health services have been omitted.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.

This service, which was inaugurated on the 5th. July 1948, has made as yet no radical changes in the local facilities for the treatment of the sick and injured and the prevention of disease. There have however been a number of limited improvements though many of the old problems remain unsolved. These include the pressure of work on doctors, especially general practitioners, the shortage of dentists, the long waiting periods at hospital out-patients and doctor's surgeries, the depressing nature of such accommodation and the long hospital waiting lists especially for tuberculosis patients.

1. HOSPITALS.

The administration of the local hospitals is the responsibility of the Mid Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee - office at 8 Wind Street, Neath. This committee has published a report on its work for the period 5th. July 1948 to December 31st. 1949. Fuller details of the hospital arrangements in this area can be obtained from this report.

(i) MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PATIENTS.

The Port Talbot General Hospital, with 85 beds and a medical staff of specialists and a resident medical officer, dealt with 1600 in-patients and 11,161 out-patients during 1949. The long waiting list of ear, nose and throat patients continued as in previous years. This hospital urgently requires an out patient waiting room and a chest clinic. From the 4th. November 1949, convalescent patients from this hospital were transferred to a convalescent ward at the Port Talbot Isolation Hospital. This arrangement hastened in patient treatment and should result in a reduction of the waiting lists.

Neath General Hospital, a fully equipped hospital, also provides treatment facilities for citizens of the borough.

A number of patients, with unusual or problem complaints, were referred to Morriston Hospital and teaching hospitals at Cardiff, Oxford and London.

(ii) MATERNITY PATIENTS.

Port Talbot has no maternity hospital and patients, requiring a hospital confinement, were admitted either to the Neath or Bridgend General Hospital. The Pentyla Nursing Home, Port Talbot, which had private maternity beds, was closed on 31st. December 1948.

The demand for hospital maternity beds was heavy throughout the year but adequate beds for Port Talbot mothers were reserved at the above hospitals.

As in 1948, the booking of the non-emergency maternity beds was arranged by the Port Talbot and Glyncoerrwg Health Division. This scheme was a success as the domestic, medical and housing problems of each applicant received due consideration.

(iii) INFECTIOUS PATIENTS.

Fortunately the incidence of fevers in the area remained comparatively low and, as described above, it was possible to use one of the ward blocks at the Port Talbot Isolation Hospital for convalescent patients.

The Isolation Hospital was able to deal during 1949 with the great majority of infectious patients, whose doctors requested hospital treatment. At the end of the year, the hospital was still without electric lighting or power. During 1949, it was thus necessary to transfer two infantile paralysis patients for iron lung treatment to Hill House Hospital, Swansea.

(iv) TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

The long delays in admitting patients to sanatoria and the presence of highly infectious cases of tuberculosis in crowded homes continued throughout the year. The project of the Hospital Management Committee to provide three wards for these patients at Bridgend Isolation Hospital may ease the local position but more drastic action is required.

(v) MENTAL (PSYCHIATRIC) PATIENTS.

It has been stated by certain keen observers that the amount of mental illness in the population is increasing. There are all degrees of such illness, from the mild, which often responds to simple treatment by the family doctor to the more severe which necessitates treatment at a mental hospital. Despite efforts, it has not been possible to obtain any statistics of the

mental patients, treated from this borough during 1949.

Out-patient facilities are provided at Neath General Hospital and Cardiff Royal Infirmary. Most in-patients are treated at the Morgannwg Mental Hospital, Bridgend.

In recent years, the treatment of mental patients has advanced considerably and a moderate proportion of cures are obtained.

2. VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC: This clinic is situated at the Station Approach, Port Talbot.

3. GENERAL PRACTITIONER, DENTAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY OPHTHALMIC SERVICES.

These services are controlled locally by the Glamorgan Executive Council whose office is at 47 Park Place, Cardiff. The difficulties of these services are well known. The general practitioner service is often overloaded, the dental service is inadequate and the appetite of the public for medicines and other drugs seems enormous. The habit of a 'bottle of medicine doctor, please,' is too deeply ingrained.

There appears to be no definite shortage of chemists and opticians in the borough but additional dental surgeons are urgently required.

4. ANCILLARY HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

The majority of these local services are under the day to day control of the Port Talbot and Glyncoirwg Divisional Health Committee whose office is at Park House, Theodore Road, Port Talbot. They include the home nursing, health visiting and midwifery services, the ante-natal and infant welfare clinics and that recent but very useful service - the home helps. During 1949, the Glamorgan County Council established an ambulance sub-station at Park House, Port Talbot.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

This service suffered from a shortage of medical staff but a full programme of eye, dental and orthopaedic clinics was maintained during 1949. All school children in certain age groups were medically examined. An effort was made to obtain special education for all children with physical or mental defects which prevented them from benefiting by education in an ordinary school.

This service is not part of the National Health Service. Locally, it is controlled by the Glamorgan County Council and the local office is at Park House, Port Talbot.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

During 1949, all bacteriological examinations for the Public Health Department were undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

The Public Analyst, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was D. Evans Jones, Esq., of Cardiff.

SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

One of the present day features of life in this country is the wide scope of the public and voluntary social services. These services are many and varied and, in this section of the report, a brief and rather fragmentary review is attempted. The term 'welfare state' is based on the extent of these services.

Some people include, in the social services, education, public health, housing, town and country planning, the administration of justice and even medical and welfare arrangements in industry. Many of these subjects are described in other sections of this report and they will be omitted from this review.

SOCIAL SECURITY SERVICES.

These are state services which safeguard the citizen and his dependents against poverty. The comprehensive system of National Insurance, which came into operation on the 5th. July 1948, is operated locally from the Ministry of National Insurance office, Talbot Square, Port Talbot. This scheme provides for unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits, retirement pensions, widow's benefits and pensions and a death grant. There is also a compulsory insurance against industrial injury and disablement.

Since the above date, the old Poor Law system has been superseded by arrangements contained in the National Assistance Act 1948. Persons whose financial needs are not met by National Insurance or from any other source can obtain aid from the National Assistance Board - the local office is at Station Approach, Port Talbot. Under the same Act, the Glamorgan County Council are required to provide residential accommodation for the aged, infirm and other persons who need and cannot obtain in any other way the appropriate care and attention. This function is administered by the Welfare Services Department at the County Hall, Cardiff.

The Director of this department states that during 1949 ten aged persons were admitted into residential homes from this borough.

HANDICAPPED AND DISABLED PERSONS.

In recent years, many public and voluntary social services have developed to assist handicapped persons. In the latter category, are included the blind, the deaf, the crippled and severe epileptics. Sometimes the defects are present

at birth, in other cases they are acquired due to illness or accident.

The latest Education Act requires the local education authority - the Glamorgan County Council - to arrange special education for such children of school age and a number of local afflicted children are attending special residential schools.

When these children leave school, there are various facilities for training for suitable trades and even special workshops such as the Swansea Workshops for the Blind. At the latter, there are five adult blind persons from Port Talbot.

Under the National Assistance Act 1948, the Glamorgan County Council must arrange special welfare services for handicapped persons. These services are developing locally. The welfare of the blind is already receiving much attention. The Welfare Services Department of the County Council had on the 31st. December 1949, 94 residents of this borough on their blind persons register. The home teacher for the blind, a member of the staff of the above department, visited each blind person on an average of once every five weeks during the year. All the local blind persons, who are not also deaf, have either wireless sets or a radio relay installation. In some cases, white walking sticks and material for rug-making were provided.

The local Labour Exchange maintains a register of disabled persons and every employer of twenty or more work-people is required under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 to employ a quota of registered disabled persons. The local position is described in the 'General Information' section of this report. The Ministry of Labour provide special training and rehabilitation facilities for disabled persons.

CHILD CARE.

Since the war, a great deal of attention has been given to children who from loss of parents or other cause are deprived of a normal home life. Under the Children's Act 1948, the Glamorgan County Council has to receive such children under their care. The tendency today is against special institutions for such children and the County Council endeavour to board them out with suitable families. There is no real substitute for a satisfactory family life in the rearing of children.

During 1949, twelve children from this borough were received into the care of the County Council.

Under this heading, I must emphasise the splendid work of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children whose local representative, Inspector Stephens, is always very helpful.

AMENITY SERVICES.

Suitable amenities, such as games, recreation, cultural activities and entertainments, are an important part of the life of a community. The Port Talbot Corporation is responsible for two twelve acre parks and the two small Penton and Westgate Gardens. There are five children's playgrounds in the borough. In this section, I wish to stress the need for further playgrounds especially in the congested area of Aberavon. Many of the waste acres of ground in this area are at present eye-sores due to the scattered refuse.

PROBLEMS OF THE AGED.

One of the results of our medical advances is the gradually increasing proportion of the population in the 65 and over age group. It is estimated that in 1971 this proportion will be 20%. Lately the medical and social problems of this group have received much attention. Some old people who have lost or do not receive care from relatives get into a sad plight. Their accommodation and clothing becomes neglected and they are unable to prepare adequate meals. My attention was drawn to several such cases during 1949. Often they are not anxious even to enter hospitals or the new hostels. The worse cases, suffering from a chronic illness, were eventually persuaded to go to hospital; other cases were assisted by the home help service or admitted to hostels. The compulsory powers under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act for removal of such persons to hospital or hostel did not have to be used. I am not anxious to advise the use of these powers. The local home nursing and home helps services have been of great assistance throughout 1949 in the care of the aged sick in their own homes. Hospitals are often reluctant to take such patients.

I have noted with interest and pleasure the development in Port Talbot of special rest rooms and social clubs for retired and aged people. So far, the Corporation have not included any special houses for the old people on their estates. It would be worthwhile investigating the local need for such houses.

PROBLEM FAMILY GROUP.

In a typical problem family, the house is filthy and often dilapidated, the children, usually numerous, are

dirty, badly clothed and sometimes ill-fed and the mother is very poor at domestic management. There are several such families in the Port Talbot area. They occupy much time of the sanitary inspectors, health visitors and N.S.P.C.C. inspector. Despite the efforts, improvements are slow and irregular. Often, the parents of such families are genuinely fond of the children and there is usually no evidence of any real cruelty so measures to remove the children are rarely taken. Even the care and affection of such parents is preferable to the impersonal atmosphere of an institution.

The causes of 'problem families' are complex and often difficult to unravel. The only feature which still surprises me is the often extreme plausibility of the parents.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

This is another problem which has received much attention in recent years. There has been, during the past five years, an increase of the serious offences committed by juveniles. Inadequate housing, broken homes, lack of playing spaces and lessened parental control have been described as causes. The adequacy and efficiency of present methods of dealing with the problem have been disputed.

In Port Talbot the problem is with us. During 1949, 130 juveniles were brought before the local juvenile court as compared with 155 in the previous year.

H O U S I N G.

As in the previous post war years, housing continued to be the major problem of the Corporation, a burden it shared with most other district councils in the country. The seriousness of the housing problem locally was undoubtedly fully appreciated by all members of the Corporation and the officials. It was recognised that every family has a right to a home of its own but unfortunately the implementing of this right cannot be achieved in the near future at the present progress of building.

The problem is aggravated by the gradual deterioration of condemned and sub-standard houses throughout the borough, the number of families still resident in the squatters camps and the influx of people into the borough.

There is no doubt that the Corporation and the local building industry has a daunting task to face and on their achievements depend the happiness and health of many families.

The prolonged sharing of homes by families - in some cases three or even four families - does cause much frustration and unhappiness. Fathers and mothers-in-law as well as the young couples deserve sympathy.

The new Housing Act of 1949 gives the Corporation very wide powers but it is too early as yet to comment on the eventual local results of this legislation. The powers include the provision of houses for all classes of the community, the provision of restaurants and laundry services on the new estates, the sale of furniture, presumably at cost price, to tenants, the issuing of loans to private owners for the acquisition, construction, conversion and repair of houses and the payment of grants for the improvement of houses which will provide satisfactory accommodation for at least 30 years.

During 1949, the Corporation made a number of loans to purchasers of houses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.

The decision in 1949 to evacuate gradually the squatters camps was very welcome from the public health aspect.

Throughout the year, the sanitary inspectors continued their routine inspection of dwelling houses and tried to secure the remedy or removal of sanitary and constructional defects which were prejudicing the health and comfort of the occupants. This is valuable and sometimes difficult work as with the shortage

of labour and materials it is not easy to get repairs effected.

The following details have been supplied with the help of the Chief Rating and Valuation Officer and the Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

1. Total number of houses completed during 1949 (a) Temporary } Nil
(b) Permanent } 224

With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

- (i) By local authority 220
(ii) By other bodies or persons ... 4

2. New houses let by the Corporation during 1949:- 220

- (a) to tuberculous families 5
(b) to families from condemned houses ... 13
(c) to families from squatters camps ... 4
(d) to families from overcrowded houses .. 23
(e) to key workers employed mostly at the
steelworks 175

The key workers were allotted the aluminium bungalows completed during the year at the new Sandfields housing estate. The choice of tenants for new houses is one of the difficult and unenviable tasks of the Corporation.

3. Number of Applicants for Council Houses on the waiting list:-

December 31st. 1949 1500

4. Inspection of dwellinghouses during 1949.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 754
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 3324
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. 0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 0
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 684

5.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	673
6.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
a.	Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act 1930:-	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	0
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices;	
(a)	By Owners.	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	0
b.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	197
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	By Owners.	210
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	0
c.	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act 1930:-	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	0
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of order.	6
d.	Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act 1930:-	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	0
7.	Housing Act 1936 - Part IV. - OVERCROWDING (Provisional Figures)	
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	27
	(ii) Number of families therein.	49
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	256

- (b) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. 42
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases. 269
- (c) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. 0

The figures on overcrowding do not give a true picture of the overcrowding in the Borough. Only a new overcrowding survey of the borough would give correct statistics.

WATER SUPPLIES.

An elementary need of a civilised community is an ample and pure water supply. The consumption of water increases with the provision of new housing estates and the steady rise of population. No effort should be spared to ensure the purity of a public water supply. The entry of disease causing germs into such a supply will usually cause a widespread epidemic of disease within the area of distribution of the water.

There were several developments in the borough during the year. The most important was the receipt of the report by Mr. Gardiner, an Engineering Inspector of the Welsh Board of Health, on the Water Supplies of the Industrial Area of South Wales. This comprehensive report contains details of the present and future water problems of the Port Talbot borough area and suggests possible solutions. It emphasises that, with the industrial and housing developments at Port Talbot, the provision of an additional water supply is urgent. At the time of writing of this report, the Corporation is implementing the advised short term solution, the completion of the new bore-hole well in the Duffryn Valley.

Mr. Gardiner's long term solution would entail the formation of a joint water board with Glyncoirwg Urban District Council and the major part of Neath Rural District Council area, the abandonment of all existing local supplies with the exception of the Cwmwernderi, Cwmgwineu and the possible supply from the new Duffryn Valley bore-hole well and the provision of all required additional water from the Ystradfellte reservoir now owned by Neath Rural District Council. He also states that, if the domestic and industrial use of water in the borough shows a further marked increase, the Ystradfellte supply would need to be augmented by a new reservoir on the Llia river.

The Waterworks Committee and the Borough Engineer have considered carefully this report but the long term water schemes of the borough have not yet been formulated.

From the public health aspect, early preparation and implementation are advisable. Our present unfiltered supplies are a source of anxiety despite the purification with chlorine.

The other developments and improvements, which occurred during the year, were as follows:-

1. Chlorinating plants were installed on the Home-park Farm and Tynwydd minor supplies.

2. The Forestry Commission finally agreed to vacate the farm on the Cwmwernderi catchment area.

3. The regular sampling programme of all water supplies, initiated late in 1947, was continued throughout 1949. The results confirmed the findings of my 1947 survey of the local water supplies. 255 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination; 38 were of doubtful or unsatisfactory purity.

Owing to the prolonged drought of the summer and autumn, it was unfortunately impossible to restrict markedly the use of the unsatisfactory minor supplies. The unsatisfactory water from the Pwlllyglaw levels was used for 143 days as compared with 14 days in 1948.

The drought also necessitated a discontinuation of the domestic supplies between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. from the 19th. September to the 12th. October. This period of restriction was less prolonged and less severe than in most other towns in South Wales.

The Borough Engineer states that, at the end of 1949, only 72 houses in the borough were supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes. 11,500 houses, with an estimated population of 43,200, were supplied direct from public water mains.

The average daily domestic supply of water per person during the year was approximately 24 gallons.

HYGIENE OF FACTORIES.

One of the features of modern industry is the measures taken to safeguard the health and promote the welfare of workers. Some of these measures are enforced by law, others are adopted voluntarily by managements and workers. In recent years, we have seen the intensive efforts to lessen the risk of silicosis in the South Wales coalfield.

The Factories Act of 1937 and regulations issued under the act are the relevant legislation concerned with the hygiene of factories. The enforcement of the major part of the act is the duty of the government factory inspectors. District Councils, such as Port Talbot, have however certain duties relating to general cleanliness, ventilation, provision of sanitary conveniences and other health matters.

The following details for 1949 have been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	303	8	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies.	-	-	-
iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found.</u>				<u>No. of Prosecutions</u>
	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector.</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of Cleanliness	14	14	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	3	1	-	3	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences	5	8	-	-	-
Total	24	28	-	3	-

3. There are no outworkers in this borough.

HYGIENE OF FOOD.

As mentioned in the introduction of this report, increasing attention is being paid both locally and nationally to this problem. The marked increase in the number of food poisoning outbreaks has been the stimulus. Fortunately Port Talbot has, so far, escaped.

In this country there is undoubtedly need for a higher standard of cleanliness in the handling and preparation of food in shops, canteens, restaurants, hotels and domestic kitchens. In October 1949, the Corporation adopted model byelaws for enforcing a higher standard of food hygiene in the borough and it is hoped that the purpose will be achieved. Many of the experienced members of the food trades are aware of the problem and are very co-operative. Youngsters and casual labour entering these trades constitute a danger.

Contamination of food by rodents will cause certain types of food poisoning. Thus the rodent control, organised by the Corporation, has both a public health and economic value.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has supplied most of the following details:-

1. MEAT INSPECTION AT PORT TALBOT ABATTOIR DURING YEAR 1949.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.....	1391	637	2744	14574	279
Number inspected.....	1391	637	2744	14574	279
Diseases (excluding tuberculosis)					
(i) Whole carcasses condemned.....	2	4	5	68	1
(ii) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	672	358	32	5390	68
(iii) Percentage of animals infected with disease other than tuberculosis	48	56.8	1.3	37.4	24.7

TUBERCULOSIS.

Whole Carcasses condemned.....	3	15	3	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	176	173	-	-	18
Percentage of all animals found to have signs of tuberculosis...	12.9	29.5	0.1	-	6.8

BEEF TAPEWORM (cysticercus bovis)

The details of infection of carcasses slaughtered during 1949 are as follows:-

	<u>Number Slaughtered</u>	<u>Number Infected</u>	<u>Percentage Infected</u>
Cows	637	7	1.1%
Bulls, Bullocks and Heifers	1391	38	2.7%
All Cattle	2028	45	2.2%

The recent increase in the frequency of this tapeworm in meat in this country is disturbing. When the cysts are few, they can easily be overlooked. Fortunately there is no evidence as yet of any rising incidence of the tapeworm in humans in Great Britain, though a rise has been reported both in cattle and humans in Denmark. A careful inquiry into the prevention of this infestation in cattle has been suggested.

2. MILK.

This is a most valuable food but unfortunately it can be an excellent medium for dangerous germs. It is estimated that one thousand and five hundred persons die annually in this country from types of tuberculosis contracted by drinking infected milk.

During 1949, the government issued a series of new regulations relating to the hygienic problems of milk production, distribution and sale. They are an advance on previous legislation but they still do not ensure that all milk sold to the public is free from dangerous germs. The only real change locally was that the supervision of milk production at the local farms passed from the Corporation to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

It was pleasing to note during the year the increased sale of pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk in the borough. All other raw milk should be boiled before being given to children.

The following measures were taken to safeguard the borough milk supplies during 1949:-

(i) A number of milk samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following results were obtained:-

Number of samples of ungraded milk.....	36
Number of samples of ungraded milk found to be unsatisfactory.....	10
Number of samples of designated milk.....	52
Number of samples of designated milk found to be unsatisfactory.....	0
Number of samples of ungraded milk examined for tubercle bacilli.....	15
Number of samples of milk found to contain tubercle bacilli.....	0
(ii) 99 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis. All samples were found to be genuine.	

3. OTHER FOODS.

249 samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Analyst. All were found to be satisfactory.

4. SANITARY SUPERVISION OF CANTEENS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND ICE-CREAM MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

The importance of this work cannot be overstressed. The sanitary inspectors endeavoured, as far as possible, to undertake the necessary supervision. Repeated visits and talks to the employees are necessary. As in the previous year, a special effort was made to ensure the purity of ice-cream manufactured and sold in the borough.

5. FOOD POISONING.

No definite cases were notified during 1949.

N U T R I T I O N.

The effect of the post-war restricted dietary on the health of the population continues to be of interest and great importance though towards the end of 1949, it appeared that the food shortage was becoming less severe.

As in the previous post-war years, the opinion of nutrition experts is that there was no evidence during 1949 of any appreciable ill health or disease due to inadequate diet. I came to the same opinion following my ordinary medical examinations of many children of different ages in the borough.

It is felt in certain parts of the country that mothers of adolescent children are suffering in health as they are sacrificing part of their rations for their growing children with healthy appetites. This has always been a problem in families with low incomes.

At the maternity and child welfare clinics, much advice on nutrition is given and mothers are encouraged to use the Ministry of Food vitamin supplements. Every facility is given to the Ministry of Food for the sale and distribution of these supplements, such as vitamin tablets, orange juice and cod liver oil, at the clinics.

Throughout the schools in the borough, there were arrangements for the provision of milk and meals to the pupils. Expansion of the meals service is planned. Mr. R.J. Williams, the local Divisional Education Executive Officer, gives the following figures which are of interest:-

	<u>2. 2. 49.</u>	<u>16. 6. 49.</u>	<u>5. 10. 49.</u>
Number of pupils on roll	6462	6653	6600
Number of pupils in attendance.	5689	6087	5995
Number of pupils receiving milk	5310	5566	5466
Number of pupils receiving meals	1789	1833	1793

Milk is available for all children but unfortunately it is sometimes refused.

It is pleasing to note the provision of canteens in the main works. An average of a thousand meals (excluding snacks) were served daily during 1949 at the Abbey Works canteens.

As in previous years, it is necessary to draw attention to the continued high prices of vegetables and salads which are an important part of our dietary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OR FEVERS.

One of the features of the last hundred years in this country has been the remarkable decline and in some instances the virtual disappearance of certain of the more severe infectious diseases. A century ago our towns and countryside were not infrequently ravaged by epidemics of cholera, smallpox, typhoid fever and even that dread louse borne disease known as typhus fever.

It was these pestilences which stimulated the government of the day to pass laws enforcing certain standards of sanitation and requiring local authorities to employ medical officers of health.

We cannot at present be complacent and regard our community as free from the danger of such fevers. Any lapse of preventive measures or some accident of circumstance can lead to an outbreak. The recent outbreak of smallpox at Glasgow is an example.

There is one serious infectious disease which has become more prevalent in recent years. This is infantile paralysis, otherwise known as acute poliomyelitis. During this century, outbreaks have occurred in many part of the world including Australia and North America. Unfortunately, despite much research, effective measures for the prevention and cure of this disease have not as yet been discovered. Later in this section, I will describe the outbreak which occurred at Port Talbot in 1949.

With this exception, there were no serious epidemics during the year. Measles was prevalent during the spring months but severe cases were uncommon. There was a steady incidence of Scarlet Fever throughout the year but many of the cases were very mild.

The figures overleaf relating to the fever and tuberculosis incidence in the borough are of interest.

Ward.	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria (proved)	Infantile Paralysis.	Measles.	New cases of Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	Non-Pulm.
Margam West	19	-	-	67	8	5
" " Central	26	-	2	147	12	2
" " North	2	1	-	6	5	-
Aberavon South	32	2	7	71	23	8
Aberavon North	26	-	-	46	11	4
Cwmavon	11	1	-	49	5	2
<hr/>						
TOTALS						
1949	116	4	9	386	64	21
1948	134	5	3	36	76	14
1947	44	45	7	833	58	9
1946	62	55	0	-	61	18
1945	104	86	0	No	93	13
1944	137	201	0	Records	99	7
1943	94	154	1		78	22
1942	54	46	0		71	20
1941	40	64	1		66	28
1940	52	84	0		58	18
1939	59	143	1		53	14

DIPHTHERIA.

The remarkable fall in recent years of the number of cases of this disease has continued. It is sometimes not easy to distinguish severe cases of tonsillitis and laryngitis from diphtheria and thus out of 47 suspected cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital only 4 were found to be suffering from the disease when the appropriate laboratory investigations were completed. All the definite cases had not been immunised. As in 1948 there were no deaths from this disease.

All the reasons for the above change are not clearly understood but the mass immunisation of children has probably been the main factor.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 116 notified cases of the disease during the year; 100 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths. The disease remained mild, the rash was often of very short duration and complications were few.

In the 1948 report, a full description of the public significance of this disease was given.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The prevalence of Measles in the spring was mentioned previously. Whooping Cough cases occurred throughout the year but there was no real epidemic. 61 cases of the latter disease were notified.

It is advisable that parents should take these diseases seriously. Affected children should be kept in bed and isolated during the infectious period. Chest complications, often long standing, may result from both diseases but especially Whooping Cough.

There was one death from Measles during 1949.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS (ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS)

The outbreak lasted from the 21st. October to the 19th. December. There were nine definite cases; one being a male adult and the others children varying in age from seven months to five years. Two deaths occurred - the male adult died of respiratory paralysis and a girl of two years of broncho pneumonia complicating the poliomyelitis. The other patients recovered but, with one exception, they had residual paralyses of one or more limbs. Two of the patients were treated at the Hill House Hospital, Swansea, the others at Port Talbot Isolation Hospital. Tribute is due to the staffs of both hospitals for their care of these patients. Two of the patients later received long term orthopaedic treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. Local orthopaedic treatment was arranged for the others.

All the patients were from the Aberavon, Port Talbot and Margam area. There were no histories of contact with other cases and despite careful inquiries, no sources of infection could be traced.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease continued to present one of our most serious public health problems. We made, during 1949, no appreciable progress in our attack against the disease owing to the formidable obstacles of the shortage of staffed hospital and sanatorium beds and housing accommodation. Personally, I should have liked to have seen some of the money, lavished on medicines, surgical corsets, dentures and glasses, spent on the solution of tuberculosis. Medical science has sufficient knowledge to eradicate this scourge but unfortunately we have failed to apply this knowledge.

The recent introduction of B.C.G. immunisation against the disease into this country may prove to be a useful preventive measure but it is too early to be optimistic.

The disease unfortunately takes its most serious form in young adults. It requires a long period of treatment and, if successful, prolonged after-care and rehabilitation.

During the year 85 new cases of tuberculosis were notified:-

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	37	14
Females	27	7

49 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary cases were admitted to sanatoria. In 1949, 30 patients were reported to be cured.

The distribution of the new tuberculosis notifications was:-

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Margam West	8	5
Margam Central	12	2
Margam North	5	-
Aberavon South	23	8
Aberavon North	11	4
Cwmavon	5	2

The ages of the new cases during 1949 are outlined in Table 4 at the end of the report.

There were 39 deaths due to tuberculosis. The Borough Public Health Department and the Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg Health Division of the County Council continued to give much attention to the tuberculosis problem and were pleased to have the co-operation of Dr. Prosser Evans and Dr. Trail the responsible tuberculosis physicians.

The following action was taken:-

1. Regular visits were made to the homes of all tuberculosis patients and careful attention given to the prevention of the spread of the disease - both in and outside the house.

2. A serious effort was made to ensure that contacts of the disease attended for examination at the chest clinic.
3. Repeated representations were made for the establishment of a chest clinic at Port Talbot and the provision of more staffed hospital and sanatorium beds for tuberculosis patients.
4. Parents were advised strongly by the health visitors and clinic medical officer to give pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk to their children.

TABLE 1SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH FOR 1949.

These statistics have been confirmed
by the Registrar General.

<u>Live Births:-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	766	382	384
Illegitimate	19	7	12

Birth-rate per 1,000 population -- 18.0

<u>Still-Births:-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
Legitimate	23	8	15
Illegitimate	2	1	1

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births -- 30.86

<u>Deaths:-</u>	Total.	Males.	Females.
	492	277	215

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident
population -- 11.3

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

There was one death from puerperal causes.

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births.....54.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live legitimate births46.0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....66
Deaths from Measles (all ages)..... 1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)..... 0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)..... 3

TABLE 2.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1949. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B's and Great Towns includ- ing London	148 Smaller Towns (Res- ident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County	Borough of Port Talbot.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
<u>Births</u>					
Live Births	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5	18.0
Still Births	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.57
<u>Deaths</u>					
All Causes	11.7(a)	12.5	11.6	12.2	11.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.89
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.045
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.43
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.045
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.068
Scarlet fever	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	2.66
Whooping Cough	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	1.40
Diphtheria	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.09
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.21
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	8.24
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	0.14
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.20
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.00

(a) Rates per 1000 total population.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

England and Wales	126 C.B's and Great Towns includ- ing London	148 Smaller Towns (Res- ident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County	Borough of Port Talbot.
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Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-

Deaths

All causes under 1 year of age	32(b)	37	30	29	54.8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	3.8

Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births:-

Notifications (Corrected)

Puerperal fever	}	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82	3.7
Puerperal pyrexia						

(b) Rates per 1000 related births

Maternal Mortality in ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Rates per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
140 Abortion with Sepsis	0.11	8
141 Abortion without Sepsis	0.05	4
147 Puerperal infections	0.11	
142-146, 148-150 Other maternal causes	0.71	

TABLE 3.ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF INFANTS DEATHS DURING 1949.

NEONATAL DEATHS : 26 : NEONATAL DEATH RATE : 33 per 1000
LIVE BIRTHS.

	<u>1st. 24 hours of life.</u>	<u>One day - one month.</u>
Congenital malformations.....	1	1
Birth Injuries....Intracranial.....	1	0
Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis...	6	1
Immaturity and Prematurity.....	2	9
Special Neonatal diseases.....	0	0
Other causes.....	1	4

DEATHS DURING ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR OF AGE : 17

Gastro-enteritis or diarrhoea.....	3
Pneumonia (various forms) and Bronchitis.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	1
Congenital Malformations.....	5
Measles.....	1
Other causes.....	1

TABLE 4TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases during 1949:--

	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 Year.	-	-	-	-
Over 1 year and under 5 years.	2	-	7	2
Over 5 years and under 10 years.	1	-	5	3
Over 10 years and under 15 years.	-	-	-	-
Over 15 years and under 20 years.	2	5	2	1
Over 20 years and under 25 years.	5	3	-	-
Over 25 years and under 35 years.	10	14	-	-
Over 35 years and under 45 years.	6	5	-	-
Over 45 years and under 55 years.	3	-	-	1
Over 55 years and under 65 years.	5	-	-	-
Over 65 years.	3	-	-	-
Totals.	37	27	14	7

As recorded by the Registrar General.

	Males.	Females.
All Causes	277	215
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0
3. Scarlet Fever	0	0
4. Whooping Cough	0	0
5. Diphtheria	0	0
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	17	17
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	2
8. Syphilitic Diseases	3	0
9. Influenza	0	2
10. Measles	1	0
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.....	1	1
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	0	0
13. Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (male) Uterus (female)	2	4
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	8	3
15. Cancer of breast	0	4
16. Cancer of all other sites	30	15
17. Diabetes	1	3
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	22	34
19. Heart Disease	90	56
20. Other diseases of circulatory system.....	4	5
21. Bronchitis	21	5
22. Pneumonia	9	10
23. Other respiratory diseases	11	3
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	3	1
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	1	2
26. Appendicitis	0	1
27. Other digestive diseases	3	5
28. Nephritis	4	5
29. Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	0	1
30. Other maternal causes	0	0
31. Premature Birth	6	5
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	10	7
33. Suicide	2	0
34. Road Traffic Accidents	2	0
35. Other violent causes	5	7
36. All other causes	18	17

HEALTH
A. J. JONES
54

WELSH HALL & REALTY
INC.
26 OCT 1950

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STAFF OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT

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as Meat and Food Inspector).

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Drain Tester and Disinfector: W. GEORGE.

Rodent Officer: E. DUMMER.

Clerk: Miss. JOAN THOMPSON.

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BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Port Talbot.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1949, - the 15th of a series of such reports upon the general activities of your Sanitary Services.

Our work during the year has not been spectacular, nevertheless, important duties have been carried out, diligently and conscientiously. Any let-up in the discharge of such duties would certainly have reflected itself on the general health of the community. Should we have a serious outbreak of disease in the Borough, the public would be awakened to the important services administered by Council to safeguard its health, comfort and well-being. The absence, however, of any serious outbreak of disease at Port Talbot throughout the years tends to a lack of appreciation of the many environmental services discharged by the Local Authority in the public interest.

The average ratepayer consumes his food oblivious of the very efficient services provided throughout the year at the Public Abattoir by your Sanitary staff in ensuring that all meat is free from disease. He does not realize the extensive supervision exercised over all manner of food supplies; the thorough and intensive sampling of all foods to ensure that such foods are free from disease, extraneous matters and adulteration; the sampling of water supplies as a check on purity, and the time given to checking and supervising the methods of handling, storage and distribution of foods from various establishments, cafes, restaurants and canteens.

It will be seen from the brief record of our activities outlined in this report, that the public is assured of constant attention to good drainage, the elimination of foul conditions, the maintenance of good housing conditions, a clean atmosphere - having regard to industrial limitations, and a good and wholesome food supply. An additional service, now a permanent feature of our activities, is the destruction of rats and other household pests.

In dealing with the many problems that arise in protecting and improving environmental conditions that would otherwise effect the health of the community, we are still somewhat hampered by difficulties that inevitably follow a major war. We have, however, not whined nor buried our heads in the sands of idealism but have approached such difficulties in a practical and sympathetic manner. Such an attitude to our problems has, of course, taken up much more of our time, but the results obtained have certainly been worth while. It has truly been said that obstacles may be either stumbling blocks or stepping stones to success. I humbly claim that our methods of approach to our many problems have led to success.

In concluding this preface to my report, I would like to extend my sincerest thanks to Council and its Sanitary Committee who have shown by their continuing interest in the work of the Department, that they are fully aware of its responsibilities and difficulties. I am indebted to the Chief Officials of the Council Departments for their happy co-operation in matters of mutual interest. I would also like to thank the staff of the Sanitary Department for its excellent service, loyalty, co-operation and zeal in dealing with the many problems with which we were confronted during the year.

I am Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Nicholas and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G.A. MORGAN,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Report of G.A. Morgan, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the
Factories and Housing Acts.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The nature and number of inspections carried out by your Inspectors during the year were as follows:-

Housing Inspections and Re-inspections.	3324
Structural Defects.	2651
Drains, yards, urinals, W.C.'s. etc.	1926
Common Lodging Houses.	54
Amusement Houses, Cinemas, etc.	99
Verminous Premises.	113
Dirty Conditions.	95
Accumulations.	132
Ashpits, Privies and Cesspools.	38
Tents, Vans and sheds.	27
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.	114
Food Premises, Kitchens and Vehicles.	1376
Houses let in Lodgings, Tenements etc.	64
Offensive trades.	23
Fish Friers.	120
Ice Cream Premises.	323
Bakohouses.	96
Factories.	256
Want of cleanliness.	244
Overcrowding.	208
Unreasonable Temperature.	208
Inadequate Ventilation.	209
Ineffective drainage of floors.	238
Insufficient sanitary accommodation.	237
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation.	236
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes.	226
Other Offences.	210
Schools.	55
Pigstyes and Swine Keeping.	97
Stables, Refuse and Manure.	54
Rats and Mice.	802
Smoke Nuisances.	41
Animals improperly kept.	43
Meat and Food Inspection.	738
Slaughterhouse.	626
Water Supplies.	308
Water Sampling.	
Bacteriological.	248
Chemical.	7
Food and Drugs Sampling.	249
Milk Sampling (Bacteriological).	103
Other Nuisances.	70
Interviews.	678
Infectious Disease Enquiries.	279
Police Court Attendances.	6
Shops and Offices etc.	150
Overcrowding.	58
Public Conveniences.	49
Ice Cream Sampling.	77
 TOTAL:	 17,885

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

No. of Houses inspected for defects under the Public Health & Housing Acts.	754
No. of visits of inspection in respect of same.	3324
No. of houses found not in all respects to be reasonably fit for human habitation.	684
No. of houses rendered fit after service of Notices.	673

It will be realized that Notices in respect of the houses rendered fit in 1949 were served in the latter part of 1948.

Some of the houses found not in all respects fit for habitation in the latter part of 1949, would not be rendered fit until some time in 1950.

The number of nuisances discovered, together with the number of Notices served during the year were as follows:-

: Nature of Inspections.	: Nuisances : Discovered.	: Informal : Notices : Served.	: Statutory : Notices : Served.
: Structural Defects.	: 462	: 462	: 133
: Drains, yards, W.C's.	: 201	: 201	: 50
: Dirty Conditions.	: 18	: 18	: 3
: Pigstyes and swine keeping.	: 14	: 14	: 1
: Ashpits, privies and cesspools.	: 1	: 1	: -
: Water supplies.	: 21	: 21	: 14
: Accumulations.	: 29	: 29	: 1
: Food Premises.	: 7	: 7	: -
: Bakehouses.	: 4	: 4	: -
: Rats and Mice.	: 8	: 8	: -
: Verminous Infestations.	: 12	: 12	: 1
: Factories.	: 3	: 3	: 2
: Tenements.	: 2	: 2	: -
: Other Nuisances.	: 4	: 4	: -
: Ice Cream Premises.	: 1	: 1	: -
: Fish Friers Premises.	: 2	: 2	: -
: Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops & Vehicles.	: 5	: 5	: -
: Cinemas.	: 2	: 2	: -
: Schools.	: 6	: 6	: -
: Stables, Refuse and Manure.	: 2	: 2	: -
: Animals Improperly Kept.	: 2	: 2	: -
: TOTAL	: 806	: 806	: 205

The work carried out in order to abate the various nuisances discovered was as follows:-

Nature of Work Done.

HOUSES.

Walls re-pointed.	1
Walls repaired.	6
Outside plastering repaired.	4
Inside plastering repaired.	29
Floors renewed or repaired.	12
Floors ventilated.	1
Roofs renewed or repaired.	20
Shoots, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired.	16
Chimneys repaired.	3
Coilings repaired.	16
Doors and frames repaired.	15
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved.	
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired.	20
Window cords renewed.	7
Staircases repaired.	1
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed.	2
Boilers provided or repaired.	
Food stores provided or improved.	
Wash-houses provided or improved.	

(HOUSES CONTINUED)

No.

Outbuildings repaired.	3
Walls or ceilings cleansed and re-decorated.	26
Bedding cleansed or destroyed.	11
Rooms treated for vermin.	40
Yard paving relaid or repaired.	16
Nuisances from animals abated.	1
Accumulations removed.	16
Water supply provided.	15
Water taps or pipes renewed.	18
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances.	14
Skirting boards repaired or renewed.	32
Weatherboards repaired or renewed.	11
Bathrooms re-built.	1
Dirty conditions eradicated.	1
Yard gates repaired or renewed.	6
Ventilation improved.	1
Window cills renewed or repaired.	4
Bargeboards renewed or repaired.	3

DRAINAGE.

Drains tested - smoke.	4
Drains tested - chemicals.	1
Drains relaid.	4
Drains repaired or altered.	36
Drains cleansed.	53
Inspecting or intercepting chambers provided or repaired.	12
Intercepting traps fixed.	1
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired.	7
Gullies fixed.	4
Sinks trapped or wastepipes repaired.	15
Bath wastes trapped or repaired.	1
Wash-hand basins trapped or wastepipes repaired.	2
New drains laid.	3
Wash-up sinks provided.	6

W.C's.

W.C's re-constructed.	16
Lighting and ventilation improved.	4
New pans and traps fixed.	39
W.C's cleansed.	4
Flushing apparatus provided.	26
Flushing apparatus repaired.	50
Miscellaneous repairs.	33
Seat repaired or renewed.	10
Dilapidated W.C's abolished.	5
Water supply made sufficient.	1

CESSPOOLS.

Constructed.	3
Other repairs.	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Accumulations removed.	1
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AMUSEMENT HOUSES AND CINEMAS ETC.

Ventilation improved.	1
Other repairs.	1

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of houses infested with bed bugs.	10
No. of houses disinfested.	10

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Limewashed dairy.

FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS ETC.

Accumulations removed.
 Cleanliness improved.
 Storage arrangement improved.
 Ashbins provided.
 Washing-up sinks fixed.
 Water supply provided.
 Other repairs.
 Floors and yards repaired.
 Walls repaired.
 Roofs, shoots and downpipes repaired.
 Drains cleansed.
 Washing facilities provided and improved.
 Other sources of contamination removed.

FOOD VEHICLES.

Warnings regarding general cleanliness of vehicle, person or coverings.
 Warnings re name and address.
 New vehicle provided.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

New ranges fitted.
 Water supply provided.
 Washing-up sinks provided.
 Lighting and ventilation improved.
 Cleansing carried out.
 Storage accommodation provided or improved.
 Drainage improved.
 Ashbins provided.
 Preparation room provided.

FACTORIES.

Cleansing carried out.
 Floors properly drained.
 Separate W.C. accommodation provided.
 Other offences abated.
 New flushing cisterns provided.

SCHOOLS.

W.C.'s provided.
 W.C.'s cleansed.
 W.C.'s repaired.
 Urinals cleansed.
 Urinals repaired.
 Drains cleared.
 Drains repaired.

PIGSTYES.

Piggories properly drained.
 Cesspools cleansed or repaired.
 Structures repaired or improved.
 Other nuisances abated.
 Limewashing carried out.

STABLES, REFUSE AND MANURE.

Accumulations removed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.

Animal carcasses buried.	2
Flooding abated.	1
Disinfestation of persons.	12
Air raid shelters cleared.	1

RATS AND MICE.

Infestations removed.	1
Rat and mice proofing carried out.	1
Houses baited.	202

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

An important part of the duties of your Sanitary Inspectors is the inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir. Here the whole of the meat for this Borough and the three adjoining areas is examined. The quantity of diseased and unsound meat condemned at this Abattoir during the year was as follows:-

<u>BULLS, BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS.</u>	Total killed -	1391
	Total inspected-	1391

Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	3) 12.86% of Total Killed.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	176	

Carcasses and all organs.....	3	Oesophagii.....	1
Forequarters.....	9	Diaphragms or skirts.....	5
Briskot pieces.....	2	Livers.....	15
Nocks and shoulders.....	2	Spleens.....	4
Heads and tongues.....	64	Omentums.....	3
Lungs.....	73	Stomachs.....	4
Hearts.....	4	Mesenterios and intestines.....	5

All Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	2)	
Carcasses of which some part or)	48% of Total Killed.
organ was condemned,.....	672)	
Carcasses and all organs.....	2		Hindquarters (Bone taint)..... 1
(Emaciation, General and			Briskets (Bruising 2;
pathological; Black Quarter)			Malformations 3)
Forequarters (Severe Bruising).....	4		Beef Trimmings (Bruising)
Part Fores (Malformations).....	1		

Heads and tongues.....

Actinomycosis.....	9	Cystercercous Bovis.....	29
Abscessos.....	2	Bruising.....	3
Tongues.....	5		
Actinomycosis.....	3	Glossitis.....	2
Lungs.....	287		
Pleurisy.....	147		
Abscesses.....	6	Parasitic.....	18
Emphysema.....	2	Hydatid Cysts.....	77
Pneumonia.....	22	Cystercercous Bovis.....	15

<u>Livers</u>	508
Distomatosis & Cirrhosis.....	382
Parasitic.....	9
Multiple cysts.....	31
Fatty Infiltration.....	2
Cloudy swelling.....	3
Degeneration.....	8

Portions of Livers..... 393

Cirrhosis.....	393
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Hearts..... 45

Pericarditis.....	18
Epicarditis.....	3

Diaphragm or skirts..... 37

Pleurisy and peritonitis.....	17
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Oesophagi..... 16

Cystercercus Bovis.....	16
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Spleens..... 41

Cystercercus Bovis.....	15
Peritonitis.....	23

Kidneys..... 27

Nephritis.....	3
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Kidney Suet..... 3

Lipomata..... 3

Omentums and Stomachs..... 60

Peritonitis.....	23
Abscesses.....	1

Mesenteries and Intestines..... 78

Peritonitis.....	28
Pimply Gut.....	12

COWS. - Total Killed - 637
Total Inspected - 637

Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	173

Carcasses and all organs.....	15
Forequarters.....	18
Hindquarters.....	2
Brisket Pieces.....	2
Nocks.....	2
Heads and tongues.....	76
Lungs.....	143
Hearts.....	3
Oesophagi.....	2

Angiomata.....	109
Bacterial Necrosis.....	7
Abscesses.....	29
Cystercercus Bovis.....	15
Melanosis.....	1
Peritonitis.....	15

Cystercercus Bovis.....	24
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Cystercercus Bovis.....	20
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Hydatid Cysts.....	1
Tumors.....	2

Cystercercus Bovis.....	24
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Cystercercus Bovis.....	31
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Cystercercus Bovis.....	38
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29.5% of Total Killed.

Diaphragms or skirts.....	7
Livers.....	22
Spleens.....	8
Omentums.....	8
Stomachs.....	9
Mesenteries.....	72
Intestines.....	61
Kidneys and Suet.....	1
Udders.....	4

<u>Diseases other than Tuberculosis.</u>			
Whole carcasses condemned.....	4) 56.8% of Total Killed.	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	358		
Carcasses and all organs.....	4	Forequarters.....	2
(C.Bovis 1: Acute Fever 2: Black Quarter 1)		Sirloin.....(Bruising).....	1
		Part Hindquarters (Bruising)	2
Heads and Tongues.....	9		
Actinomyces.....	5	Cystercercus Bovis.....	3
Abscesses.....	1		
Lungs.....	124	Parasitic.....	9
Flourisy.....	61	Melanosis.....	1
Abscesses.....	1	Hydated Cysts.....	39
Emphysoma.....	1	Cystercercus Bovis.....	2
Pneumonia.....	8	Congested.....	2
Livers.....	398		
Distomatosis & Cirrhosis.....	182	Angiomata.....	142
Parasitic.....	19	Bacterial Necrosis.....	5
Degeneration.....	9	Abscesses.....	10
Multiple Cysts.....	13	Peritonitis.....	14
Cystercercus Bovis.....	3	Fatty Degeneration.....	1
Part Livers.....	108	Cirrhosis.....	108
Hearts.....	15		
Pericarditis.....	9	Cystercercus Bovis.....	6
Skirts.....	12		
Flourisy/Peritonitis.....	10	Cystercercus Bovis.....	2
Oesophagi.....	4		
Flourisy.....	2	Cystercercus Bovis.....	2
Spleens.....	36	Cystercercus Bovis.....	2
Tumors.....	1	Peritonitis.....	33
Kidneys.....	16	Cystercercus Bovis.....	2
Nephritis.....	11	Hydatid Cysts.....	3
Kidney Suets.....	2	Lipomata.....	2
Omentums and Stomachs.....	42	Peritonitis.....	35
Abscess.....	1	Cystercercus Bovis.....	6
Omentums.....	4	Lipomata.....	4
Mesenteries and Intestines.....	37		
Peritonitis.....	30	Cystercercus Bovis.....	7
Intestines.....	1	Johnes Disease.....	1

Udders..... 269

Mammitis..... 47
Induration..... 220

Cystercercus Bovis..... 2

CAIVES - Total Killed - 2744
 Total Inspected - 2744

Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	3)	0.109% of Total Killed.
Carcases of which some part or)	
organ was condemned.....	Nil)	

Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	5)	1.34% of Total Killed.
Carcases of which some part or organ)	
was condemned.....	32)	

Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Carcases and all organs..... 5
 (Dropsy: Immature: Pyaemia:
 Oedema: Dead on Arrival)

Hoads and Tongues..... 1

Abscesses..... 1

Lungs..... 5

Molanosis..... 2
Pleurisy..... 1

Congestion..... 2

Brisket..... 1

Fracture..... 1

Livers..... 19

Fatty Infiltration..... 1
Hydatid Cysts..... 1
Degeneration..... 2

Parasitic..... 2
 White Nephritis..... 1

Hoarts..... 1

Pericarditis..... 1

Kidneys..... 6

Bruising..... 2

Biliary Nephritis..... 4

Mesenterios and Intestinos..... 2

Oedema..... 2

Stomachs..... 3

Oedema..... 1

Abscesses.....

SHEEP - Total Killed - 14574
Total Inspected - 14574

Tuberculosis - Nil.

All diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	68)		
Carcasses of which some part or)	37.4% of Total Killed.	
organ was condemned.....	5390)		
<u>Carcasses and all organs.....</u>	<u>68</u>			
Emaciation, general.....	36		Fever, Acute.....	6
Bruising, extensive.....	4		Dropsy.....	12
Moribund or dead on arrival.....	5		Pyæmia.....	1
Decomposition.....	3		Caseous Lymphadenitis.....	1
<u>Shoulders.....</u>	<u>4</u>			
Bruising.....	2		Oedema.....	1
Arthritis.....	1			
<u>Legs.....</u>	<u>7</u>			
Bruising.....	4		Abscesses.....	3
<u>Loins.....</u>	<u>1</u>			
Melanosis.....	1			
<u>Lungs.....</u>	<u>2910</u>			
Stongylie.....	2309		Congestion.....	227
Pleurisy.....	75		Multiple Cysts.....	64
Pneumonia.....	227		Melanosis.....	3
Abscesses.....	4		Parasitic.....	1
<u>Livers.....</u>	<u>2787</u>			
Parastic.....	1039		Distomatosis and Cirrhosis.....	2330
Degeneration.....	123		Peritonitis.....	43
Congestion.....	1		Multiple Cysts.....	242
Abscesses.....	6		Fatty Infiltration.....	1
Fatty Degeneration.....	2			
<u>Hearts.....</u>	<u>20</u>			
Pericarditis.....	17		Myocarditis.....	1
Degenerated Cysts.....	1		Epicarditis.....	1
<u>Mesenteries.....</u>	<u>2</u>			
Oedema.....	1		Peritonitis.....	1

PIGS - Total Killed - 279
Total Inspected - 279

Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	1)		
Carcasses of which some part)	6.8% of Total Killed.	
or organ was condemned.....	18)		

Carcases and all organs.....	1	Livers.....	3
Forequarters.....	2	Stomachs.....	5
Heads and tongues.....	14	Mesenteries.....	6
Lungs.....	4	Intestines.....	6

Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned.....	1)	24.7% of Total Killed.	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	68)		
Carcasses and all organs (Decomposition)	1		
<u>Logs</u>	4		
Bruising.....	4		
<u>Lungs</u>	64		
Pneumonia.....	36	Pleurisy.....	3
Congestion.....	23	Hydatid Cysts.....	2
<u>Livers</u>	21		
Degeneration and Cirrhosis.....	9	Necrosis.....	9
Hydatid Cysts.....	3		
<u>Spleens</u>	2		
Peritonitis.....	1	Degeneration.....	1
<u>Trotters</u>	6		
Arthritis.....	6		

CYSTEICERCUS BOVIS.

The discovery of the causation of this disease amongst cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir was extensively reported upon in my Annual Report for 1948. Previous to the outbreak of the last war, its presence in our cattle was very rare, and was not the subject of routine meat inspection at the Abattoir. During the last two years, however, this disease has proved to be wide spread amongst our cattle. It is of interest, in view of its occurrence throughout the country, to note that infection of carcasses slaughtered for the local trade was as follows:-

	<u>Number Infected.</u>	<u>Number Slaughtered.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
COWS.	7	637	1.1%
BULL, BULLOCKS & HEIFERS.	38	1391	2.73%
ALL CATTLE.	45	2028	2.21%

From information received through Ministry of Food channels, the percentage locally bears a similar relation to the rest of the country.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

It will be observed that eighteen whole bovine carcasses and three hundred and forty nine carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned as a result of the presence of Tuberculosis. In addition there were three whole calf carcasses condemned due to Congenital Tuberculosis.

Immediately we discover a calf affected with Congenital Tuberculosis we notify the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon of the Ministry of Agriculture giving the number and the description of the calf, and if known, the mart from whence it came. The problem of Tuberculosis in Bovine is one of great complexity and magnitude. Clinical examination by experienced and qualified Veterinary Officers is made of Cows in our dairy herds, yet it is surprising the number of Cows found to be suffering from Tuberculosis that show no clinical evidence. On the other hand, too many Cows still reach the Abattoir suffering from Tuberculosis which show no clinical signs or have through some cause or other escaped detection; many of these reach the Abattoir direct from milking herds. This co-operation between the Sanitary Officers at the Abattoir and the Veterinary Officer engaged on dairy herd inspection is, therefore, of considerable assistance in the early detection of Tuberculosis in many dairy herds.

Unsound and unwholesome food condemned or surrendered outside the Abattoir was as follows:-

JAMS.

3 x 24 oz tins Melon & Lemon.
11 x 2 lb tins Grapefruit Marmalade.
1 x 16 oz tins Plum Jam.
2 x 32 oz tins Marmalade.

SAUCES.

5 x 10 oz. jars Piccalilli.
2 x 16 oz. jars Piccalilli.
3 x 6 oz. bottles Fruit Sauce.
10 x 8 oz. bottles Sauce.
1 x 16 oz. bottle Sauce.
4 jars Mixed Pickles.
7 x 8 oz. bottles Tomato Sauce.
22 x 7 oz. bottles Tomato Ketchup.
2 x 6 oz. bottles Tomato Ketchup.
35 x 6½ oz. jars Salad Cream.

TINNED FISH.

1 x 14½ oz. tin Fishards.
15 x 15 oz. tin Fishards.
2 x 19 oz. tin Fishards.
4 x 16 oz. tin Fishards.
3 x "1" tin Fishards in Tomato Sauce.
1 x 4½ oz. tin Sardines.
2 x 8 oz. tin Crawfish.
1 x 16 oz. tin Crawfish.
1 x "½" tin Crawfish.
1 x "¼" flat tin Crawfish.
2 x 450 grms. Choko Fish.
3 x 7 oz. tin Herrings.
1 x "¼" Flat tins Salmon(G.3.)
2 x 16 oz. tin Salmon (G.3.)
2 x 1 lb. tin Salmon.
5 x "Tall" tin Salmon (G.1.)
2 x "¼" Flat tin Salmon (G.1.)
1 x "⅓" tin Norwegian Silo.
2 x 1 lb. tin Silver Hake.
1 x 14 oz. tin Fish Balls.
23 x ¾ oz. tin Cod Roe.

MILK.

19 x 14½ oz. tins Evaporated Milk.
62 x 2 pints tins Evaporated Milk.
2 x 13 oz. tins Evaporated Milk.
3 x 14 oz. tins Evaporated Milk.
6 x 16 oz. tins Evaporated Milk.
4 x 1¾ pint tins Nestle's Milk.
37 x 2 pint tins Condensed F.C.Milk
(Unsweetened)
13 x 1¾ pint tins F.C. Milk.
7 x 1¾ pint tins Condensed Milk.
11 x 1¾ pint tins Skimmed Milk.
9 x 2 pint tins Ideal Milk.
1 x ¼ lb tin Potted Milk.

FISH (WET).

3 stone Haddock.
5 stone Mackerel.
2 stone Smoked Fillets.
3 stone Haddock Fillets.
6 stone Cured Cod Fillets.
10 stone Dabs.
3½ stone Plaice.
4 stone Hake.
¼ lb Cod Roe.
16 lbs Kippers.
140 lbs. Cod.
3 cwts. Salt Cod.

FRUIT.

1 x 15 oz. tin Tomato Juico.
3 x 16 oz. tin Tomato Juico.
2 x 10 oz. tin Tomato Juico.
9 x 20 oz. tin Tomato Juico.
1 x 18 oz tin Tomato Juico.
1 x 14 oz. tin Tomato Juico.
1 x 40 grms. Tomato Purée.
1 x 15 oz. tin Tomato Soup.
5 x 500 grms. tin Tomatoes.

FRUIT (CONTINUED)

7 x 15 oz. tin Tomatoes.
 1 x 20 oz. tin Tomatoes.
 1 x 17 oz. tin Tomatoes.
 1 x 27 oz. tin Tomatoes.
 10 x 36 oz. tin Tomatoes.
 5 x $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. tin Tomatoes.
 1 x 2 lb. tin Tomatoes.
 1 x $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin Tomatoes.
 12 x 35 oz. tin Tomatoes.
 5 x 28 oz. tin Tomatoes.
 3 x "3" Airo tin Tomatoes.
 1 x $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tin Tomatoes.
 2 x $12\frac{3}{4}$ oz. tin Tomatoes.
 1 x 26 oz. bottle Tomatoes.
 2 x 26 oz. jar Rhubarb.
 1 x 18 oz. tin Rhubarb.
 2 x $27\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin Rhubarb.
 21 lb. Figs.
 3 x $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. tins Grapefruit.
 1 x 16 oz. tin Grapefruit Juice.
 7 x 20 oz. tin Grapefruit Juice.
 1 x $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. tin Plums.
 1 x 26 oz. bottle Plums.
 1 x 6 lb. tin Plums.
 1 x 20 oz. tin Plums.
 3 x A2 tins Golden Plums.
 1 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins Golden Plums.
 7 x 1 lb. 13 oz. tin Golden Plums.
 1 x $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin Apples (Sieved).
 1 x 30 oz tin Apples.
 1 x 16 oz. bottle Cherries.
 30 lb. Grapes.
 1 x 20 oz. tin Grapes.
 3 x 30 oz. tin Grapes.
 1 x "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tin Apricots.
 1 x "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tin Peaches.
 1 x 30 oz. tin Peaches.
 1 x 30 oz. tin Peaches & Pears.
 1 x 16 oz. tin Sliced Peaches.
 1 x 20 oz. tin Pineapple Slices.
 8 Boxes of Dates.
 1 x 16 oz tin Pears.
 1 x 1 lb. 14 oz. tin Pears.
 2 x 1 lb. 3 oz. tin Pears.
 25 lb. Oranges.
 1 x 19 oz. tin Strawberries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

141 lbs Cheese.
 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Gorgonzola Cheese.
 9 lbs Tea.
 1 cwt 33 lbs Cooking Fat.
 128 lbs Soya Flour.
 11 Bottles Rennet.
 7 lb Butter.
 12 x 144 lbs sacks Flour.
 1 x "I" Tall Tin Spaghetti.
 6 x 3 oz pots Paste.
 3 x 10 oz tins Dried Egg.

VEGETABLES.

160 lb. Locust Beans.
 16 x 19 oz. tin Peas.
 8 x 30 oz. tin Peas.
 1 x 16 oz. tin Peas.
 2 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tin Peas.
 3 x 28 oz. tin Peas.
 17 x 16 oz. tin Peas.
 3 x $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin Peas.
 4 x 1 lb. tin Beans.
 2 x "I" tin Peas.
 3 x 15 oz. tin Peas.
 1 x 16 oz. tin Runner Beans.
 20 x 15 oz. tin Baked Beans.
 9 x 16 oz. tin Buttered Beans.
 1 x 16 oz. tin Heinz Beans.
 4 x A.I.T. Beans in Tomato Sauce.
 4 x $19\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin Sliced Carrots.
 3 x 28 oz. tin Carrots.
 22 x 16 oz. tin Carrots.
 1 x 40 oz. tin Carrots.
 3 x 16 oz. tin Spaghetti.
 1 x 16 oz. tin Potatoes.
 1 x 19 oz. tin Beetroot.

MEAT.

2 x 16 oz. tin Meat and Spaghetti.
 1 x 16 oz. tin Sausage and Spaghetti.
 2 x 20 oz. tin Meat and Gravy.
 3 x 12 oz. tin Beef Loaf.
 1 x 1 lb. tin Tongue.
 1 x 16 oz. tin Lamb Tongue.
 3 x 12 oz. tin Pork Ham.
 1 x $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. tin Pork Brawn.
 1 x 29 oz. tin Pork Brawn.
 1 x 32 oz. tin Pork Brawn.
 3 x 12 oz. tin Danish Pork.
 10 x $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin Veal Loaf.
 10 x 12 oz. tin Veal Loaf.
 2 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin Veal Loaf.
 2 x 18 oz. tin Veal & Ham.
 1 x 18 oz. tin Chopped Veal & Ham.
 1 x 4 lb. tin Brisket Beef.
 8 x 12 oz. tin Meat Lunch.
 1 x 6 lb. tin Corned Mutton.
 1 x 12 oz. tin Meat Lcaf.
 1 x 4 lb. tin Luncheon Meat.
 1 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin Luncheon Meat.
 10 lb Luncheon Meat.
 1 x 6 lb. Corned Beef.
 1 x $5\frac{3}{4}$ oz. tin Beans & Pork.
 2 x 156 grms. tins Potted Meat.
 21 lbs Salami Sausage.
 72 lbs Beef Sausage.
 186 lbs Rabbit.
 60 lbs. Frozen Rabbits.
 2 Cwts. Pigs Trotters.
 72 lbs 10 oz. Bacon.
 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Ham.
 1 x 27 oz. tin Sausages.

MISCELLANEOUS (CONTINUED)

2 x 5 oz. pkts. Dried Egg.	1 x 8 oz pkts. All Bran.
3 x 2 lb. tins Syrup.	1 x 8 oz pkts. Creamola.
74 x 1 lb jars Pickles.	1 x 8 oz pkts. Viola Sponge.
19 x 5 oz tins Dried Egg.	2 x 16 oz. pkts. Semolina.
1 x 4 oz pot Meat Paste.	1 x 20 oz. bottle Vinegar.
1 x 16 oz tin Soup.	1 x 20 oz. pkts Chocolate Powder.
3 x 6 oz bottles Coffee.	6 x 6 oz. pkts. Pudding Mixture.
1 x 1 lb tin Beans in Tomato Sauce.	1 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tins Heinz Vegetable Soup.
2 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tins Scotch Broth.	1 x 10 oz. tin Vegetable Soup.
7 x 9 oz pkts Creamola.	1 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin Vegetable Soup.
2 x 3 lb Bags Flour.	2 x 16 oz. tin Meat Soup.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, AND REGULATIONS.

During the year samples of various foods were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. The variety of foods, number of samples and result of analysis were as follows:-

Article Sampled.	No. of Samples Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk.	99	99	"
Sweetened Fat.	2	2	"
Dried Egg.	4	4	"
Cake Mixture.	3	3	"
Sponge Flour Mixture.	2	2	"
Self Raising Flour.	1	1	"
Fruit Cake.	1	1	"
Sweet Tapioca.	1	1	"
Picalilli.	1	1	"
Tomato Sauce.	4	4	"
Tomato Ketchup.	3	3	"
Black Pudding.	1	1	"
Coffee & Chicory Essence.	2	2	"
Cocoa.	1	1	"
Saccharin Tablets.	1	1	"
Sulphur Tablets.	1	1	"
Salt.	3	3	"
Bicarbonate of Soda.	3	3	"
Ice Cream.	52	52	"
Ice Lollie.	1	1	"
Macaroni.	1	1	"
Pearl Barley.	1	1	"
Sage Creamola.	1	1	"
Dessert Powder.	2	2	"
Jam Tarts.	2	2	"
Doughnuts.	1	1	"
Stuffing.	3	3	"
Fish Paste.	5	5	"
Gelatino.	1	1	"
Dried Peas.	1	1	"
White Pepper.	1	1	"
Ground Nut Meg.	1	1	"
Salad Cream.	1	1	"
Salad Dressing.	2	2	"
Vinegar.	4	4	"
Sauce.	1	1	"
Pickle Cabbage.	1	1	"
Plum Jam.	1	1	"
Boiled Sweets.	1	1	"
Asprin Tablets.	1	1	"

Article Sampled.	No. of Samples Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Olive Oil.	1	1	"
Pudding Mixture.	1	1	"
Table Dessert.	1	1	"
Golden Raising Powder.	2	2	"
Bramble Jelly.	1	1	"
Sandwich Spread.	2	2	"
Port.	1	1	"
Whisky.	2	2	"
Gin.	1	1	"
Toa Seed Oil.	1	1	"
Salad Oil.	1	1	"
Quaker Oats.	1	1	"
Cake & Pudding Mixture.	2	2	"
Custard Powder.	2	2	"
Pastry Mix.	3	3	"
Sweet Pickle.	1	1	"
Mustard.	2	2	"
Meat Paste.	1	1	"
Beer.	2	2	"
Apricot Jam.	1	1	"
Glace Cherries.	1	1	"
Epsom Salts.	1	1	"
TOTALS.	249	249	Nil.

The comparison with previous years is as follows:-

Year.	No. of Samples Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
1945	174	166	8
1946	162	153	9
1947	176	166	10
1948	200	183	17
1949	249	249	"

Number of Samples taken per 1,000 of population (estimated 1947 at 42,500) - 5.85

Percentage of Milks taken not conforming to standards in relation to number taken - Nil.

Percentage of Foods other than Milk not conforming to standards in relation to number taken - Nil.

Percentage of all Foods not conforming to standards in relation to number taken - Nil.

THE SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1939.

These regulations provide that unless milk contains a minimum of 3% of fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine. The average percentage composition of the whole of the milk samples in the Borough in 1948 was as follows:-

No. of Milk samples examined.	Milk fat percentage.	Non fatty solids percentage.
99	3.56%	8.67%

The figures for the five previous years were as follows:-

No. of Milk samples examined.	Milk fat percentage.	Non fatty solids percentage.
Year:		
1944 66	3.68%	8.78%
1945 127	3.60%	8.68%
1946 115	3.47%	7.71%
1947 124	3.30%	8.63%
1948 123	3.50%	8.45%

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS 1925 - 1940.

All the samples of Milk were of good quality and free from preservatives.

The Sweetened Fat was genuine, free from boric acid and contained 30% of fat.

The Samples of Dried Egg were genuine, free from boric acid and farinaceous matter.

The Samples of Cake Mixture, Pudding Mixture, Sago Creamola, Dessert Powder, Spongo Powder Mixture, Table Dessert, Fruit Cake, Spongo Flour Mixture and Seed Tapioca were genuine, free from sulphites.

The Samples of Piccalilli, Tomato Sauce and Tomato Ketchup were genuine, free from benzoic and salicylic acids.

The Samples of Coffee and Chicory Essence (28T and 30T) were genuine, free from benzoic and salicylic acids and with caffeine contents of 0.29 and 0.39 % respectively, thereby complying with Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essences) Order, 1945.

The Sample of Sulphur Tablets were genuine, containing 5.1 grains of sulphur per Tablet.

All the Samples of Ice Cream were genuine free from preservatives.

The Samples of Macaroni and Pearl Barley were genuine, free from sulphites. The Macaroni was a processed wheaten product and the Pearl Barley a processed barley product, free from mineral facing.

The Samples of Doughnuts and Jam Tarts were genuine, free from sulphites and mineral oil, and had fat contents of 4.0% and 20.0% respectively.

The Samples of Fish Paste, 55T and 88T, were genuine, free from boric acid and sulphites with fish contents of 69% respectively, thereby complying with the requirements of the Meat Products and Canned Meat Order, 1948.

The Gelatine complied with the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives in Food etc.) Regulations 1925-48. The sulphur dioxide content was 590 parts per million (Maximum Limit, 1,000 parts per million).

The sample of Dried Peas was genuine, free from extraneous copper, copper content 1/80 grain per pound.

The samples of Tomato Ketchup, Pickled Cabbage and Sauce were genuine, free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids.

The samples of Vinogar were genuine non-brewed vinogar, free from mineral acid and arsenic.

The samples of Jam and Boiled Sweets were genuine free from sulphites and contained not more than a trace of arsenic.

The Fudding Mixture consisted of a coloured and flavoured mixture of wheaten and soya flour with raising ingredients.

The samples of Sandwich Spread, Tomato Sauce, and Bramble Jolly were genuine, free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids.

Of the two samples of Vinogar examined, one, T124, was a genuine malt vinogar, and one, 189T, a genuine non-brewed vinogar. Both samples were free from mineral acid and contained not more than a trace of arsenic.

The samples of Quaker Oats, Cake and Pudding Mixture, Custard Powder, Jam Tarts and Pastry Mix were genuine, free from sulphites. The Quaker Oats was a processed oat product, and the Custard Powders were coloured and flavoured mixtures of maize and arrowroot starches.

The samples of Tomato Sauce, Tomato Ketchup, Salad Dressing and Sweet Pickle were genuine free from sulphites, benzoic and salicylic acids. The copper contents (on dried solids) in the sample of Tomato Sauce, 228T, and Tomato Ketchup, 207T, were 10 parts per million and 13 parts per million respectively.

The samples of Meat Paste (223T) and Fish Paste (209T, 224T and 241T) were genuine, free from sulphites and boric acid.

The two samples of Beer were genuine.

The samples of Apricot Jam and Glace Cherries were genuine, free from sulphites.

COW SHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Much attention was given during the year to the general sanitary condition of our dairies and cowsheds. Samples of milk taken during the year were as follows:-

For Adulteration.....	99
For Bacteriological Purity.....	88
For the presence of Tubercle Bacilli	15

Results are shown in the accompanying pages and under the heading "Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Regulations."

Quite a spate of new legislation controlling the production, distribution and the sale of milk came into operation during the latter part of 1949.

Briefly these Acts and Regulations controlling the milk supply are as follows:-

FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACT, 1944.

This Act came into operation on the 1st of October last. It amends certain provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in relation to the registration of Dairy Farms, the making of Milk and Dairy Regulations and the transfer of certain powers from Local County District Councils, County Councils and Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The passing of this Act, together with the provisions of other Acts, has enabled the coming into operation of the following Regulations.

a) MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949. These Regulations became operative on the 1st October last. They were made jointly by the Ministers of Health, Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. With the exception of the transfer of powers from County Council and County District Councils to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, these Regulations reproduce in broad outline the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926. Several minor modifications have, however, been introduced to bring the Regulations up-to-date, for general administrative practice was, in some places, in advance of the Order of 1926. At Port Talbot many of those modifications were already in operation. We are now, of course, supported by law in enforcing much of what we previously secured by persuasion or mutual arrangement.

The registration of Farms and the supervision of milk production at such farms is now transferred from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture. Your Sanitary Officers, however, will still visit farms for "Appeal to Cow" samples of milk under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, rodent destruction work, drainage and habitable conditions of farm houses. Rodent destruction work on agricultural land has been re-transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to Local County Districts.

The Local Authority will still register all distributors of milk and dairy premises not being dairy farms.

The Regulations are divided into 13 parts, as follows:-

1. Interpretation, enforcement and revocation of Regulations.
2. Registration of Dairy Farmers and Dairy Farms (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries).
3. Registration of Dairies other than Dairy Farms and Distributors (Local Authorities).
4. Inspection and health of dairy cattle.
5. General provisions relating to buildings and water supplies.
6. Production, treatment, handling and storage of milk.
7. Provisions in respect of infectious disease associated with milk.
8. Protection of milk against contamination.
9. Cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils and appliances.
10. Conveyance and distribution of milk.
11. Penalties.
12. Power of entry and sampling.
13. Central Committee and County Advisory Committees.

It will be seen that the administration and enforcing of these Regulations fall naturally into the province of the Veterinary Surgeon, the Medical Officer and the Sanitary Inspector.

(b) and (c) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILIZED MILK).
REGULATIONS, 1949.

These Regulations re-enact with amendments the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1936 to 1948. The major changes introduced in these Regulations are consequent upon the relevant provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 (which came into operation on the 1st October, 1949) as amended by the Food and Drugs (Transfer of Functions) Order, 1948, and the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949. Other changes of detail which experience has shown to be desirable and, in some particulars, necessary have been made.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 - 48 dealt with the following grades:-

1. Tuberculin Tested.
2. Tuberculin Tested Certified.
3. Accredited.
4. Pasteurised.

The present Regulations are in two sets, one relating only to raw designated milks which, of course, have not been treated by heat (Tuberculin Tested and Accredited), but the latter designation may not be used after October 1st, 1954, and no new application to use such designation may be granted after September 30th, 1952, and the other dealing with Heat Treated Milk (Pasteurised and Sterilized), the sterilized being a now legalised designation.

The production of milk and registration of producers of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks is transferred from the County Council to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (It may be some consolation to the County Districts to realize that the Minister has also taken unto himself the powers of the County Council).

We shall continue, as a local authority, to licence dealers of designated raw milks. As a Food and Drugs authority we shall also be responsible for the licensing of pasteurising and sterilizing plants, together with the licensing of dealers in heat-treated designated milks. The charging of fees for licences is now abolished.

(d) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949. This Act also came into operation on 1st October, 1949. It will be appreciated that the sale of designated milks under the Regulations referred to above is optional. Under this Act the Minister of Food can make the sale of designated milks in certain specified areas obligatory. (I presume that when Port Talbot's milk supply will be practically 100% designated milk an Order would be made applying the provisions of this Act to this area.) Before the Minister makes such an Order applicable to any area he would consult representative organisations as appear to him substantially to represent the interests concerned.

Should an Order be made to apply to this area, Port Talbot, being a Food and Drugs authority, would be charged with the powers of execution and enforcing the provisions of this Act.

MILK SAMPLED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDARD.
DESIGNATED MILK.

Date.	Grade.	Result.	
		Phosphatase Test.	Methylene Blue Test.
9.3.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
9.3.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
9.3.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
9.3.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
9.3.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
9.3.49.	Sterilised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
29.6.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
29.6.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
29.6.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
29.6.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
29.6.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
29.6.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
27.7.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
27.7.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
27.7.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
27.7.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
23.8.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
23.8.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
23.8.49.	Sterilised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
23.8.49.	Sterilised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
23.8.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
23.8.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
23.8.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
23.8.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
23.8.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
15.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
15.9.49.	Sterilised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
15.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
20.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
20.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
20.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
20.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
27.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
27.9.49.	Sterilised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
27.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
27.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
27.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
27.9.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
25.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
26.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
28.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
28.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
28.10.49.	Sterilised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
28.10.49.	Pasteurised.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.

Total number taken..... 52

Total number Satisfactory on Both Tests..... 39

Total number Satisfactory on Phosphatase Tests 52

Total number Satisfactory on Methylene Blue
Tests 39

Total number Unsatisfactory on Both Tests..... Nil.

MILK SAMPLED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDARD.

UNGRADED MILK.

Date.	Grade.	Result:
		Methylene Blue Test.
17.2.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
17.2.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Shows high B.Coli content
17.2.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
17.2.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
17.2.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory.
17.2.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Shows high B.Coli content
17.3.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
14.4.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
14.4.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
14.4.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Shows high B.Coli content
10.6.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
10.6.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
10.6.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Shows high B.Coli content
10.6.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Shows high B.Coli content
10.6.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Shows high B.Coli content
10.6.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Shows high B.Coli content
10.6.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
27.7.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
27.7.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
23.8.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
23.8.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Methylene Blue under limit
31.8.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
31.8.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
15.9.49.	Ungraded.	Unsatisfactory. Methylene Blue under limit
15.9.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
15.9.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
15.9.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
20.9.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
4.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
4.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
4.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
4.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
4.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
4.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
28.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
28.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
28.10.49.	Ungraded.	Satisfactory.
Total number taken.....		36
Total number Satisfactory.....		26
Total number Unsatisfactory.....		10

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Fifteen samples of milk produced and retailed within the Borough were submitted during the year to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. It is pleasing to report that in no case was there any evidence of the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. The particulars are given overleaf.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI (CONTINUED)

Date.	Name and Address of Producer.	Tubercle Bacilli.
17.2.49.	C. Mortimer, Pant-y-Moch Farm, Penycas.	Absent.
17.2.49.	I. Lewis, Sarn-Farn Farm, Baglan.	Absent.
17.2.49.	Williams, Pentwyn Farm, Baglan Rd.	Absent.
17.2.49.	W.T. John, Wern Farm, Margam.	Absent.
17.2.49.	J.L. Joseph, Caegarw Farm, Margam.	Absent.
17.2.49.	J. Rees, Moors Farm, Aberavon.	Absent.
17.3.49.	G. Mortimer, Pant-y-Moch Farm, Port Talbot.	Absent.
14.4.49.	William Tarr, Ffynon Iago Farm, Margam.	Absent.
14.4.49.	David Lovelock, Pentyla Farm, Margam.	Absent.
14.4.49.	R.C. David, Longlands Farm, Margam.	Absent.
10.6.49.	Cambrian United Dairies.	Absent.
10.6.49.	R.C. David, Longlands Farm, Margam.	Absent.
10.6.49.	W. Tarr, Ffynon Iago Farm, Margam.	Absent.
10.6.49.	Pontyla Farm, Margam.	Absent.
10.6.49.	W.T. John, Wern Farm, Margam.	Absent.

DESIGNATED MILKS.

The following were licenced during the year to retail graded milks within the Borough under the Provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1948; the milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949; and the milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

PASTEURISED MILK.

Messrs. The Cambrian United Dairies Ltd., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
The Afon Valley Co-operative Society Ltd., Cwmavon.	Dealer's Licence.
The Pantdu Co-operative Society Ltd., Cwmavon.	Dealer's Licence.
The Pontrhydyfen Co-operative Society Ltd.	Supplementary Licence.
The Taibach & Port Talbot Co-operative Society Ltd.	Dealer's Licence.
The Caerau & Maesteg Co-operative Society Ltd.	Dealer's Licence.
The Briton Ferry & Neath Co-operative Society Ltd.	Supplementary Licence.
Mrs. Hilda Davies, 19 Glyndwr St., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Messrs. Evans Bros., Talbot Dairy, Talbot Rd., P. Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. W.J. Robinson, 19 Angel St., Aberavon.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. W.J. Thomas, 12 Tudor St., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. G. Hughes, 68 Sandfields Rd., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. T.E. Morgan, Stycyll-wen Farm, Baglan.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. A.E. Brown, 2 Gwendoline St., Aberavon.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. A. Antolin, 18 Maesycwrt Terr., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. R. Hendra, 35 Wern Rd., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. T. Williams, 3 Lilian St., Aberavon.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. H.W. Smith, Goytre Farm, Goytre.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. W. Jones, Glanavon Farm, Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.

STERILISED MILK.

Messrs. The Cambrian United Dairies Ltd., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Messrs. The Retail Dairy Co. Ltd., 2 Gwendolino St.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. W.J. Robinson, 19 Angel St., Aberavon.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. W.J. Thomas, 12 Tudor St., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Messrs. The Cambrian United Dairies Ltd., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. T. Williams, 3 Lilian St., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Messrs. Evans Bros., Talbot Dairy, Talbot Rd. P. Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. W.J. Robinson, 19 Angel St., Aberavon.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. W.J. Thomas, 12 Tudor St., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. G. Hughes, 68 Sandfields Rd., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Messrs. The Retail Dairy Co. Ltd., 2 Gwendolyn St.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. A. Antolin, 18 Maesywrt Torr., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mr. R. Hendra, 35 Wern Rd., Port Talbot.	Dealer's Licence.
Mrs. Hilda Davies, Temporary Dairy - 19 Glyndwr St.	Dealer's Licence.
Mrs. A. Berryman, 27 Afan St., Volindre.	Dealer's Licence.

MANUFACTURE, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ICE CREAM.

All premises on which ice cream was manufactured or sold were inspected from time to time during the year. Manufacturing processes and equipment were checked and recording charts of thermometers inspected. A thorough check was also kept on all vehicles selling ice cream on the Public Highway.

Twenty five samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial quality. Thirteen were satisfactory, six fair and six unsatisfactory. These bacteriological results are given in accordance with the Ministry's Provisional Grading. This grading, therefore, is "Provisional" and not a Statutory grading.

It is unwise to pay too much attention to individual results for variations are bound to occur from time to time. A series of samples, however, is far more indicative of the general conditions and is certainly helpful in assessing the general level of bacterial cleanliness.

However many samples of ice cream we may take, it will never be more than a very minute fraction of the output of any given plant. It is, therefore, desirable that your Sanitary Officers should concentrate on perfecting the hygienic conditions of production. The Inspector should assure himself by frequent visits to the plant that all reasonable precautions are being taken to guard against unnecessary contamination, and that they are being maintained day after day without remission. He should use the laboratory not as a means of learning whether a given product is of satisfactory hygienic quality, but for the purpose of checking his own observations. The receipt of a bad laboratory result, for instance, on a sample of ice cream from a plant that he has personally inspected and found to be satisfactory, should call for re-examination of the plant to see whether he has overlooked any important source of contamination. On the other hand, a favourable laboratory result on the product of unhygienic plant should not diminish his efforts to improve the quality of production.

Fifty two samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical examination to ascertain the fat content, the presence of preservatives etc. All fifty two samples were genuine ice cream, but one was deficient in the fat content agreed upon between the trade and the Ministry of Food. This case was reported to the Ministry of Food and the manufacturer warned.

There must be uniformity in our standards when implementing the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and Ice Cream Regulations in respect of the manufacture and sale of ice cream. We submit that our standards at Port Talbot are reasonable having regard to the legislation and the need of assuring that the ice cream is protected from contamination. When inspecting vehicles entering Port Talbot from outside areas, your Inspectors have been told time and again "We have been warned to be careful when coming to Port Talbot." We are certainly vigilant at Port Talbot and one can only conclude that reasonable standards are not being effectively enforced elsewhere, otherwise purveyors of ice cream coming into Port Talbot would have no fear of our

standards. We require that all vehicles should be provided with soap and towels, a supply of hot and cold water for washing utensils and the hands of those who handle the ice cream. We also require not only that the vehicle should be enclosed, so as to adequately protect the ice cream from dirt and dust, but that a high standard of personal cleanliness should at all times be maintained.

Particulars in respect of the Sampling of Ice Cream are as follows:-

Date.	Name and Address of Producer.	Methy- lono Blue Test.	Provis- ional Grade.	Provisional Interpretation.
20.7.49.	P. Salmi, 94 Talbot Rd.	4	2	Fair.
20.7.49.	G. Moruzzi, Royal Buildings.	0	4	Unsatisfactory.
20.7.49.	A. Conti, 37 Station Rd.	0	4	Unsatisfactory.
20.7.49.	P. Ferrari, 91 Station Rd.	4	2	Fair.
20.7.49.	Miss Bolli, 117 Station Rd.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
20.7.49.	Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd.	4	2	Fair.
22.7.49.	Sterlini, 35 Water St.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
22.7.49.	Viazzani, 79 Water St.	4	2	Fair.
22.7.49.	S. Suter, 35 Marsh St.	0	4	Unsatisfactory.
22.7.49.	W.&C.Hopkins, "Cresta Ices," Morrison.	4	2	Fair.
22.7.49.	Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd.	0	4	Unsatisfactory.
22.7.49.	Rabaiotti, 11 Cwmavon Rd.	4	2	Fair.
26.8.49.	P. Salmi, 94 Talbot Rd.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	A. Moruzzi, 44 Commercial Rd.	0	4	Unsatisfactory.
26.8.49.	D. Thomas, 47 Park St., Taibach.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	Bernal, Cardiff (D.Tobin, 2A Ysguthen Rd.)	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	A. Viazzani, 79 Water St.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	L. Ferrari, 91 Station Rd.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	A. Conti, 37 Station Rd.	1	3	Unsatisfactory.
26.8.49.	G. Moruzzi, Royal Buildings.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	O. Gatti, 7 Tyr Owon Torr.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	G. Rabaiotti, 11 Cwmavon Rd.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	B. Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	G. Suter, 35 Marsh St.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
26.8.49.	"Cresta," Morrison.	4½	1	Satisfactory.
Total number taken.....		25		
Total number satisfactory.....		13		
Total number fair.....		6		
Total number unsatisfactory.....		6		

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

Date.	Name and address of Producer.	Fat Content	Remarks.
27.4.49.	P.Salmi, 94 Talbot Rd. P.Talbot.	Fat 4.0% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	P. Salmi, Corner House Cafe, P.Talbot.	Fat 4.1% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	G. Moruzzi, Royal Blds., P.Talbot.	Fat 2.9% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	B. Conti, 37 Station Rd., P.Talbot.	Fat 2.9% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	L. Ferrari, 91 Station Rd. P.Talbot.	Fat 3.3% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	Miss C. Belli, 117 Station Rd.	Fat 3.0% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	T.J. Matthews, 129 Station Rd.	Fat 6.1% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	F. Adova, 3 High St., Aboravon.	Fat 5.9% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	A. Viazzani, 79 Water St.	Fat 2.6% w/w.	Genuine.
27.4.49.	G. Rabaiotti, 11 Cwmavon Rd.	Fat 4.6% w/w.	Genuine.
31.5.49.	H. Richards, Crossing House, Duffryn Rd.	Fat 8.0%	Genuine. Large amount of starch.

Cont'd overleaf.....

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM (CONTINUED)

Date.	Name and Address of Producer.	Fat Content.	Remarks.
31.5.49.	A. Moruzzi, 44 Commercial Rd.	Fat 4.0%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
31.5.49.	A. James & Sons, Tho Market Hall.	Fat 4.2%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
31.5.49.	G. Suter, rear 35 Marsh St.	Fat 3.0%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
31.5.49.	J. Stellini, Central Cafe, Water St.	Fat 2.7%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
31.5.49.	Mrs. Thomas, Park St., Taibach.	Fat 2.8%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	H. Richards, Crossing House, Duffryn Rd.	Fat 8.5% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	A. Moruzzi, 44 Commercial Rd.	Fat 4.3% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	Mrs. Thomas, Park St., Taibach.	Fat 3.0% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd., Aberavon.	Fat 8.0% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd., Aberavon.	Fat 7.0% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd., Aberavon.	Fat 8.2% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	D. Tebin, Ysguthan Rd. (Ice Cream manufactured by Messrs. Bernal Ltd.)	Fat 6.0% w/w.	Genuine - Starch Nil.
30.6.49.	W.&E. Hopkins Ltd., 192 Water St. (Ice Cream Manufactured by Messrs. Cresta Ices).	Fat 4.5% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	W.&E. Hopkins Ltd., 192 Water St. (Ice Cream Manufactured by Messrs. Cresta Ices).	Fat 8.2% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	G. Suter, 188 Water St., Aberavon.	Fat 3.0% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	B.E. Rees, 170 Water St., "Welcome Inn" Cafe. (Ice Cream from Messrs. Henry Richards, Taibach).	Fat 8.2% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
30.6.49.	Miss Belli, Station Rd., Port Talbot.	Fat 3.4% w/w.	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	P. Salmi, 94 Talbot Rd., Port Talbot.	Fat 4.7%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	G. Moruzzi, Royal Buildings, P. Talbot.	Fat 4.7%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	A. Conti, 37 Station Rd., P. Talbot.	Fat 2.5%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	P. Forrari, 91 Station Rd., P. Talbot.	Fat 2.5%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	Miss Belli, 117 Station Rd., P. Talbot.	Fat 3.1%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	Bridge Cafe, 3 High St., Aberavon. (Supplied by Messrs. Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd., Aberavon.)	Fat 4.7%	Genuine - Large amount of Starch.
20.7.49.	Central Cafe, 35 Water St., Aberavon.	Fat 1.6%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	Viazzani, 79 Water St., Aberavon.	Fat 5.0%	Genuine - Large amount of Starch.
20.7.49.	Suter, 188 Water St., Aberavon.	Fat 3.2%	Genuine - Large amount of Starch.

Continued overleaf.....

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM (CONTINUED)

Date.	Name and Address of Producer.	Fat Content.	Remarks.
20.7.49.	Hopkins, 192 Water St., Aberavon.	Fat 9.8%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd., Aberavon.	Fat 4.1%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
20.7.49.	Rabaiotti, 11 Cwmavon Rd., Aberavon.	Fat 5.5%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	O. Gatti, 7 Tyr Owen Terr., Cwmavon.	Fat 5.7%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	G. Rabaiotti, 11 Cwmavon Rd.	Fat 6.0%	Genuine - Starch Nil.
25.8.49.	B. Antolin, 3 Victoria Rd.	Fat 4.4%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	W. & E. Hopkins, 192 Water St.	Fat 5.2%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	G. Suter, 35 Marsh St.,	Fat 3.0%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	Viazzani, 79 Water St.	Fat 8.0%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	L. Ferrari, 91 Station Rd.	Fat 3.8%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	A. Conti, 37 Station Rd.,	Fat 6.8%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	G. Moruzzi, Royal Buildings.	Fat 5.2%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	P. Salmi, 94 Talbot Rd.	Fat 3.5%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	A. Moruzzi, 44 Commercial Rd.	Fat 7.1%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.
25.8.49.	D. Thomas, 47 Park St.	Fat 3.8%	Genuine - Large amount of starch.

WATER SUPPLY.

Two hundred and fifty five samples of water were taken by your Inspectors for bacteriological and chemical examination during the year. These were taken from various parts of the Borough, and, therefore, all the various sources of supply have, from time to time, been sampled. All reports were examined by your Medical Officer and copies of same forwarded to the Borough Surveyor. Of the two hundred and fifty five samples taken, two hundred and seventeen were satisfactory, one of doubtful bacterial purity and thirty seven unsatisfactory. In four cases it was recommended that the chlorination process be checked. I presume that the Medical Officer of Health will report on the Medical and Public Health aspect of all our water sampling results. Therefore, I briefly record the sampling points with results:-

Date.	Source.	Result.
5.1.49.	British Railway Docks, after chlorination. Cwmbrenbil supply.	Satisfactory.
5.1.49.	British Railway Docks, before chlorination. Cwmbrenbil supply.	Satisfactory.
19.1.49.	1 Mervyn Terrace.	Satisfactory.
19.1.49.	11 Cwmavon Rd.	Satisfactory.
19.1.49.	No. 3 Signal Box Caradoc St.	Satisfactory.
19.1.49.	2 Church Crescent.	Satisfactory.
19.1.49.	1 Bethal Terrace.	Satisfactory.

Continued overleaf.....

WATER SUPPLY (CONTINUED)

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Source.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
19.1.49.	Miners Row, Eastern End.	Satisfactory.
19.1.49.	Annexe to Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
19.1.49.	2 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
19.1.49.	280 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
31.1.49.	Surface tap before chlorination, Cwmbrombil supply.	Satisfactory.
31.1.49.	Tyffald, Margam.	Satisfactory.
31.1.49.	Surface drawn off main after chlorination. Cwmbrombil supply.	Satisfactory.
8.2.49.	Tyffald, Margam.	Satisfactory.
8.2.49.	282 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
8.2.49.	No. 3 Signal Box, Caradoc St.	Satisfactory.
8.2.49.	Intake, Valley, Cwmwernderi.	Satisfactory.
8.2.49.	Blaencynceiron Stream.	Satisfactory.
8.2.49.	Cwmwernderi Reservoir.	Satisfactory.
8.2.49.	Annexe to Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
10.2.49.	Underground stream at Glynhafod Colliery.	Satisfactory.
10.2.49.	Underground stream at Glynhafod Colliery (Chemical)	Unsatisfactory.
10.2.49.	21 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
10.2.49.	5 Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
10.2.49.	6 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
10.2.49.	Underground stream at Glynhafod Colliery.	Satisfactory.
15.2.49.	24 Depot Road.	Satisfactory.
15.2.49.	Miners Row. (Standpipe).	Satisfactory but recommend checking of chlorination process.
15.2.49.	10 Seaview, Longlands, Margam.	Satisfactory.
15.2.49.	10 Cwmbrombil, Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory.
15.2.49.	7 Morvyn Terrace.	Satisfactory.
16.2.49.	Standpipe adjacent to 14 Bryn Camp.	Satisfactory.
16.2.49.	1 Balaclava Row.	Satisfactory.
16.2.49.	Lansbury Avenue.	Satisfactory.
16.2.49.	Croeswen, Cefn Geifr Supply.	Satisfactory.
16.2.49.	9 Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory.
16.2.49.	7 Bryngurnos St., Bryn.	Satisfactory.
17.2.49.	Tyffald Cottage, Margam.	Satisfactory.
24.2.49.	Ynysyguas Reservoir surface, Northorn intake.	Satisfactory.
24.2.49.	Before chlorination Cwmbrombil supply.	Satisfactory.
24.2.49.	After chlorination Cwmbrombil supply.	Satisfactory.
24.2.49.	5 Bethal Terrace, Oakwood, Pontrhydyfon.	Satisfactory but recommend checking chlorination process.
16.3.49.	Wash-hand basin in Annexe to Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
16.3.49.	3 Baglan Huts.	Satisfactory.
16.3.49.	6 Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory.
16.3.49.	11 Cwmavon Rd., Aberavon.	Satisfactory.
16.3.49.	4 Church Crescent.	Satisfactory.
16.3.49.	2 Beach St., Aberavon.	Satisfactory.
17.3.49.	1 Bethal Terrace, Pontrhydyfon.	Satisfactory.
17.3.49.	Tap after chlorination, Cwmbrombil Supply.	Satisfactory.
17.3.49.	7 Morvyn Terrace.	Satisfactory.
17.3.49.	Miners Row, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.
17.3.49.	Signal Box, Duffryn Road.	Satisfactory.
17.3.49.	270 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
5.4.49.	Cwmwernderi Valley Reservoir.	Satisfactory.
5.4.49.	6 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
5.4.49.	280 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
5.4.49.	No. 3 Signal Box, Caradoc St.	Satisfactory.
5.4.49.	Annexe to Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
5.4.49.	Cwmwineau Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory.
5.4.49.	Intake, Cwmwernderi Valley.	Satisfactory.

Continued overleaf....

WATER SUPPLY (CONTINUED)

Date.	Source.	Result.
5.4.49.	Blaencyneron Stream, Cwmwern-dori Valley.	Satisfactory.
7.4.49.	Eastern End, Minors Row.	Unsatisfactory. Recommend checking chlorination process.
7.4.49.	Sunnydale, Church Crescent, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
7.4.49.	48 Depot Road, Cwmavon.	Unsatisfactory. Recommend checking chlorination process.
13.4.49.	Ynysygwas Reservoir.	Satisfactory.
13.4.49.	Mynydd Bychan.	Satisfactory.
13.4.49.	Bothel Terrace, Oakwood.	Broken in transit.
13.4.49.	11 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
13.4.49.	7 Mervyn Terrace.	Satisfactory.
14.4.49.	5 Balaclava Row.	Satisfactory.
14.4.49.	New Bungalow, Groeswen Ganol.	Satisfactory.
14.4.49.	7 Lansbury Avenue.	Satisfactory.
21.4.49.	Penrhyn St.	Satisfactory.
21.4.49.	Bryn Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory.
21.4.49.	9 Cwmbrombil Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory.
21.4.49.	8 Beach Row, Longlands Camp.	Satisfactory.
21.4.49.	Manor Yard, Margam.	Unsatisfactory.
21.4.49.	Ponybryn, Margam.	Satisfactory.
27.4.49.	8 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
27.4.49.	Cwmbrombil Supply, tap off main after chlorination.	Satisfactory.
27.4.49.	7 Bryngurnos St.	Satisfactory.
27.4.49.	11 Cwmavon Rd.	Satisfactory.
27.4.49.	Talbot Warf, British Railways.	Satisfactory.
27.4.49.	8 Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory.
28.4.49.	No. 3 Signal Box, Caradoc St.	Satisfactory.
28.4.49.	3 Bothal Terrace, Pontrhydyfen.	Satisfactory.
4.5.49.	21 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
4.5.49.	2 Bothal Terrace.	Satisfactory.
9.5.49.	Pumphouse, Pwlllyglaw.	Satisfactory.
9.5.49.	No. 3 Signal Box, Caradoc St.	Satisfactory.
9.5.49.	Cwmbrombil Supply after chlorination.	Satisfactory.
9.5.49.	Spring-side of Riverside Cottage, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.
9.5.49.	Spring-side of Riverside Cottage, Cwmavon (Chemical)	Satisfactory.
9.5.49.	5 Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
10.5.49.	12 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
10.5.49.	7 Mervyn Terrace.	Unsatisfactory
10.5.49.	Annexd, Public Baths, Forge Road.	Satisfactory.
10.5.49.	Eastern End, Minors Row.	Satisfactory.
10.5.49.	Port Talbot Wharf.	Satisfactory.
10.5.49.	7 Depot Road.	Unsatisfactory.
10.5.49.	274 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
1.6.49.	12 Varteg Row, Bryn.	Satisfactory.
1.6.49.	"Tocon" Groeswen Ganol.	Satisfactory.
1.6.49.	Squatters Camp, Cwmbrombil.	Satisfactory.
1.6.49.	Signal Box, Caradoc St.	Satisfactory.
1.6.49.	1 Balaclava Row, Taihach.	Satisfactory.
1.6.49.	Main Cwmbrombil supply to Docks.	Satisfactory.
1.6.49.	7 Bryngurnos St., Bryn.	Satisfactory.
1.6.49.	5 Lansbury Avenue.	Satisfactory.

Continued overleaf.....

WATER SUPPLY (CONTINUED)

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Source.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
13.6.49.	280 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
13.6.49.	2 Beach Row, Longlands.	Satisfactory.
13.6.49.	3 Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
13.6.49.	Public Baths, Forge Road.	Satisfactory.
13.6.49.	11 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
13.6.49.	6 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
14.6.49.	Hut 16 Bryn Squatters Camp Bryn.	Satisfactory.
14.6.49.	5 Mervyn Terrace.	Unsatisfactory.
14.6.49.	Eastern End, Miners Row.	Satisfactory.
14.6.49.	9 Depot Road.	Unsatisfactory.
14.6.49.	Spring, Uplands, Penycae.	Satisfactory for small supply.
22.6.49.	Blaencynceiron Stream, Cwmwernderi Valley.	Satisfactory.
22.6.49.	Intake, Cwmwernderi Valley.	Satisfactory.
22.6.49.	10 North St., Taibach.	Satisfactory.
22.6.49.	Cwmgwineau Reservoir.	Satisfactory.
22.6.49.	Cwmwernderi Reservoir.	Satisfactory.
22.6.49.	Workroom, Margam Coke Ovens, Cwmgwineau supply.	Satisfactory.
22.6.49.	General Stores, Margam Works - Cwmwernderi supply.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	Canteen, Carbide Works, Margam.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	6 Tarren Terrace, Pwlllyglaw.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	Old Millwrights, Pontrhydyfen.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	10 Afon Villas.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	40 Depot Road.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	Carbide Works, Margam.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	25 Salem Road, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	Laboratory, Carbide Works, Margam.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	1 Cunard Row.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	12 Maesybettws, Pontrhydyfen.	Satisfactory.
23.6.49.	Pumphouse, Pwlllyglaw.	Satisfactory.
6.7.49.	2 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
6.7.49.	11 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
6.7.49.	Talbot Wharf, after chlorination.	Satisfactory.
6.7.49.	Duffryn Yard Signal Box.	Satisfactory.
6.7.49.	282 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
6.7.49.	Annexe to Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
6.7.49.	Talbot Wharf, before chlorination.	Satisfactory.
12.7.49.	1 Bethal Terrace.	Satisfactory.
12.7.49.	Mervyn Terrace.	Satisfactory.
12.7.49.	Miners Row, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.
12.7.49.	Old Colliery Workings, Pwlllyglaw.	Satisfactory.
12.7.49.	Annexe, Whitford Works, Briton Ferry.	Satisfactory.
12.7.49.	Annexe, Whitford Works, Briton Ferry (Chemical)	Satisfactory.
12.7.49.	Main Cwmbrombil Supply.	Satisfactory.
14.7.49.	Baglan Engineering Works.	Satisfactory.
14.7.49.	Baglan Engineering Works (Chemical)	Satisfactory.
14.7.49.	1 Hut, Baglan Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory.
14.7.49.	3 Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
14.7.49.	Celluloid Well.	Satisfactory.
20.7.49.	Piped spring from hillside, Duffryn Rd. Yard.	Satisfactory.
20.7.49.	Piped spring from hillside, Duffryn Rd. Yard (Chemical)	Satisfactory.
10.8.49.	Cwmgwineau Reservoir.	Satisfactory.
10.8.49.	Cwmwernderi Valley.	Satisfactory.
10.8.49.	266 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
10.8.49.	12 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
10.8.49.	Cwmwernderi Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory.

Continued overleaf.....

WATER SUPPLY (CONTINUED)

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Source.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
11.8.49.	3 Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
11.8.49.	Afan Terrace, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.
11.8.49.	Old Workings, Pwlllyglaw Pump.	Satisfactory.
11.8.49.	Bethal Terrace, Pontrhydyfen.	Unsatisfactory.
11.8.49.	3 Balaclava Row, Taibach.	Satisfactory.
11.8.49.	No. 3 Signal Box, Caradoc St.	Satisfactory.
11.8.49.	11 Cwmavon Road.	Unsatisfactory.
11.8.49.	7 Lansbury Avenue, Margam.	Unsatisfactory.
11.8.49.	Fir-Croft, Groeswen.	Unsatisfactory.
11.8.49.	Ynysyguas Reservoir.	Satisfactory.
15.8.49.	3 Lansbury Avenue, Port Talbot.	Satisfactory.
15.8.49.	Fir-Croft, Groeswen Ganol.	Unsatisfactory.
15.8.49.	1 Bethal Terrace, Oakwood.	Unsatisfactory.
15.8.49.	Longlands Camp.	Satisfactory.
15.8.49.	11 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
15.8.49.	Brombil Camp.	Satisfactory.
15.8.49.	7 Mervyn Terrace.	Unsatisfactory.
15.8.49.	Eastern End, Miners Row.	Satisfactory.
16.8.49.	Annexe to Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
16.8.49.	Blancynyceron Stream.	Satisfactory.
17.8.49.	Penybryn Supply.	Satisfactory.
17.8.49.	7 Bryngurnos Street.	Satisfactory.
17.8.49.	Manor Yard, Margam.	Satisfactory.
17.8.49.	No. 4 Hut, Bryn Camp.	Satisfactory.
17.8.49.	Spring, Cwrt Buchan.	Satisfactory.
17.8.49.	Margam Works, Cwmbrombil Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
17.8.49.	7 Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory.
25.8.49.	Slaughterhouse, Port Talbot.	Satisfactory.
25.8.49.	Slaughterhouse, Port Talbot (Chemical)	Satisfactory.
31.8.49.	Chlorination house at docks, before chlorination.	Unsatisfactory.
31.8.49.	No. 5 Bridge, Cwmbrombil Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
31.8.49.	Railbank, Margam Steel Works.	Satisfactory.
31.8.49.	Morfa House, Port Talbot.	Satisfactory.
13.9.49.	Annexe to Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
13.9.49.	40 Park St., Taibach.	Satisfactory.
13.9.49.	278 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
13.9.49.	Signal Box, Duffryn Crossing.	Satisfactory.
13.9.49.	6 Hospital Road, Aberavon.	Satisfactory.
13.9.49.	Main Cwmbrombil supply, after chlorination.	Satisfactory.
13.9.49.	11 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
15.9.49.	"Arnant," Church Crescent, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
16.9.49.	Ambulance Rooms, Newlands Colliery.	Unsatisfactory.
16.9.49.	Pumping House, Pwlllyglaw.	Satisfactory.
16.9.49.	24 Minors Row, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.
16.9.49.	1 Bethal Terrace, Pontrhydyfen.	Unsatisfactory.
16.9.49.	7 Mervyn Terrace, Cwmavon.	Unsatisfactory.
16.9.49.	Canteen, Newlands Colliery.	Satisfactory.
20.9.49.	Canteen Tap, Carbido Works.	Satisfactory.
20.9.49.	Well Pump, Carbido Works.	Satisfactory.
20.9.49.	Laboratory Tap, Carbido Works.	Satisfactory.
26.9.49.	4 Bethal Terrace.	Unsatisfactory.
26.9.49.	Deepwell Standpipe in Slaughterhouse.	Unsatisfactory.
26.9.49.	Deepwell Standpipe in Slaughterhouse (Chemical)	Doubtful.
26.9.49.	1 Mervyn Terrace.	Unsatisfactory.
17.10.49.	11 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
17.10.49.	Annexo Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
17.10.49.	4 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
17.10.49.	Church Road, Baglan.	Unsatisfactory.
17.10.49.	20 Mervyn Road Terrace.	Satisfactory.

Continued overleaf....

WATER SUPPLY (CONTINUED)

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Source.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
25.10.49.	No. 3 Signal Box, Caradoc St.	Satisfactory.
25.10.49.	Blaencynceiron Stream.	Unsatisfactory.
25.10.49.	Cwmwernderi Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory.
25.10.49.	Cwmwineau Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory.
25.10.49.	7 Lansbury Avenue.	Unsatisfactory.
25.10.49.	1 Balaclava Row.	Unsatisfactory.
25.10.49.	New Bungalow, Groeswen.	Satisfactory.
25.10.49.	Cwmwernderi Reservoir.	Unsatisfactory.
27.10.49.	1 Station Terrace, Bryn.	Satisfactory.
27.10.49.	Co-op Stores, Bryn.	Satisfactory.
27.10.49.	4 Bethal Terrace, Pontrhydyfen.	Unsatisfactory.
27.10.49.	Cwmbrombil Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory.
27.10.49.	Afon Valley Co-op., Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.
27.10.49.	Main Cwmbrombil supply.	Unsatisfactory.
27.10.49.	4 Seaview, Longlands Camp.	Satisfactory.
31.10.49.	3 Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
31.10.49.	7 Mervyn Terrace, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.
31.10.49.	Ynysygwas Reservoir.	Satisfactory.
31.10.49.	Bryn Squatters Camp.	Satisfactory.
31.10.49.	Eastern End, Miners Row.	Unsatisfactory.
10.11.49.	264 Margam Road.	Satisfactory.
10.11.49.	11 Cwmavon Road.	Satisfactory.
10.11.49.	Public Baths.	Satisfactory.
10.11.49.	6 Hospital Road.	Satisfactory.
10.11.49.	Tap after chlorination, Margam Works.	Satisfactory.
10.11.49.	Signal Box.	Satisfactory.
22.11.49.	Church Road, Baglan.	Satisfactory.
22.11.49.	Baglan Camp.	Satisfactory.
22.11.49.	2 Bethal Terrace.	Satisfactory.
22.11.49.	Eastern End, Miners Row.	Unsatisfactory.
22.11.49.	Mervyn Terrace, Cwmavon.	Satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC SMOKE POLLUTION.

The position locally was extensively reported upon in my last Annual Report. The matter still continues to receive the attention of your Sanitary Officers. The three black spots in the Borough are those from the three works of the Briton Ferry Steel Combine - The Borough Tin-Plate Works, Aberavon, The Ffrwdwyllt Works and the Vivian Black-Plate Works. It is, therefore, of interest to include for record purposes the letter and report of the Regional Fuel Engineer of the Ministry of Fuel and Power to whom the smoke problem at Port Talbot was referred by the Council.

Ministry of Fuel & Power,
(Wales Region).
16th March, 1950.

RFE/670.

Dear Sir,

Smoke Emission.

With reference to your request for an investigation into the smoke omission in the Borough of Port Talbot, a survey of the area affected has been made by this Ministry's Fuel Advisory Engineers, with the co-operation of your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The survey shows that for an industrial town the Borough compares favourably with other towns similarly situated.

ATMOSPHERIC SMOKE POLLUTION (CONTINUED)

The post-war period has produced considerable improvement to the problem, mainly due to the re-organisation and modernisation of the Steel and Tinsplate Industries as a whole, together with the combined efforts of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Advisory Branch of this Ministry in educating the operating staff of industrialists within the Borough. Visits continue to be made to industrial plants, with the view to introducing and demonstrating modern methods of attaining the efficient use of all types of fuel. These visits will, in time, have a further beneficial effect upon the problem.

One very important point the survey has shown is the effect of smoke emission inseparable from certain metallurgical processes, and progress in this direction is linked with the long term policy of the Iron and Steel Industry. In this direction it should be noted that although there is considerable expansion of the industry in Port Talbot, modern methods of fuel utilisation in new plants are incorporated, reducing smoke emission to a minimum.

During the survey it was observed that the principal sources of smoke arose at three particular works, and these are the subject of a detailed report, copy of which is enclosed.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the problem of smoke emission in Port Talbot is definitely under control, and encouraging progress is being made towards a final solution.

Yours faithfully,

G.H. Barnard,

Regional Fuel Engineer.

The Town Clerk,
Borough of Port Talbot,
Council Offices,
Port Talbot.

Ministry of Fuel and Power,
(Wales Region).

SMOKE EMISSION IN THE BOROUGH OF PORT TALBOT.

Investigations have been made to determine the origin of smoke emission from three works in the above Borough and to ascertain what steps, if any, may be taken to minimise formation of such smoke.

The works visited are:-

- (1) Aboravon Tinsplate Company.
- (2) Ffrwdwyllt Tinsplate Company.
- (3) Vivian Blackplate Company.

All the above companies are subsidiaries of the Briton Ferry Steel Company Limited.

In all cases smoke emission was discovered to arise from Mill Furnaces and Annealing Furnaces. These are fired by hand with bituminous coal, and operated on natural draught. Both annealing furnaces and mill furnaces are of old design which have suffered little modification since the establishment of the works.

ATMOSPHERIC SMOKE POLLUTION (CONTINUED)

The types of furnaces used for annealing and the heating of bars and sheets prior to rolling in all three works demands a long flame type of coal the heat in the working chamber being derived, in the main, from the radiation arising from flame of the combustible gases formed by partial oxidation of the fuel on the grate and from volatiles distilled from the coal.

In the rolling of the sheets two factors arise which may give rise to spoilage. They are, (a) the formation of scale and (b) the sticking of the sheets, which may be attributed to the loss of carbon from the surface of the hot steel. Both these effects may be attributed to the atmosphere existing in the furnace, and the latter is, therefore, within limits fixed. It is the gases which constitute this atmosphere which are discharged from the furnace stacks.

Modern mill furnaces are usually fired with clean gas or oil, and these fuels may be applied in conjunction with automatic control. Moreover, the fuels may be burned to give an atmosphere in the furnace which, whilst minimising scale formation and surface decarburisation, is characterised by the relative absence of black smoke.

The avoidance of scale requires that the atmosphere of the furnace should be as free as possible of free oxygen; i.e. excess air should be kept to a minimum.

Surface decarburisation arises mainly from an atmosphere containing hydrogen in the presence of water vapour and from oxygen.

It may be seen that the avoidance of both effects requires the absence of undue excess air, and this is sufficient in itself to give rise to smoke in the combustion of bituminous coal. The smoke has, however, another function. If excess air is avoided, only part of the hydrogen of the fuel is burned to water vapour, and we have the strongly decarburising mixture of "wet" hydrogen; the smoke consisting of volatiles and cracked volatiles from the coal is recarburising and thus counteracts the "wet" hydrogen effect.

The foregoing paragraphs are intended to convey the basic consideration in the heating of steel, and clearly from an ideal point of view the process is one best met by the employment of oil or clean gas, combined with automatic control.

Aberavon, Ffrwdwyllt and Vivian Works are rolling sheets for the tinplate trade. The sheets are very thin (30 s.w.g.) and the incidence of quite a small amount of scale, apart from loss of metal, would give rise to surface blemishes of the sheet, such as would render it useless. Atmosphere such as those already mentioned are, therefore, essential in the furnaces. The furnaces are, however, old and solid-fuel fired by hand, and the management are, therefore, faced with problems arising from the human element. To endeavour to work with an atmosphere arising from combustion with the theoretical quantity of air, would mean that at times there would be excess, and this must be avoided at all cost. The alternative is to work on the side of deficiency of air and this will, undoubtedly, increase the density of smoke. It may be said at this point that the managements of all three factories together with the parent company, Briton Ferry Steel Co., Ltd., are anxious to take every reasonable measure to reduce the smoke nuisance. For instance, at Ffrwdwyllt Works, the stack on the annealing furnace was built 30 ft. higher in 1947 to reduce the local smoke nuisance, and at Aberavon Works the waste gas from one furnace is to be diverted through the boiler economiser in order that some of the carbon particles, which formerly were discharged from the mill furnace stack, will be deposited there.

ATMOSPHERIC SMOKE POLLUTION (CONTINUED)

It is unfortunate that the works concerned are in such proximity to residential areas, particularly Aberavon Works, where the mill furnace stacks are on the main road. It is undoubtedly true that the stacks complained of have smoked heavily since the works began, and that the factories probably drew the houses to the area, and not vice versa, but these circumstances do not ease the situation so far as present residents are concerned. In the Ministry Engineer's view the smoke nuisance can only be eliminated by modernisation in the factories concerned.

The question of possible modernisations has been taken up with the management of Briton Ferry Steel Co., Ltd. They, as many owners of tinplate factories, are uncertain of the life of the factories. The Council of Port Talbot will be well aware of the developments which are taking place in Steel and Tinplate industries in South Wales, and it is inevitable that these developments will result in the closing down of many less efficient and obsolete plants. Those which remain will almost certainly be modernised, and this in turn will mean less smoke. It is, therefore, at this stage, considered unreasonable to expect furnaces to be pulled down and rebuilt, and further money spent on expensive equipment in factories, the future of which is doubtful.

It has again to be observed that the smoke nuisance arises from furnaces employed on metallurgical processes, and that in many cases the law protects concerns omitting smoke under these circumstances.

C.A.J. Plummer,
Fuel Engineer.

G.H. Barnard,
Approved Regional Fuel Engineer.

9.3.50.
CAJP/MW.

Although we may consider that the position in this heavily industrialised area leaves much to be desired and that progress has been slow, it is encouraging to note that the activities of your Sanitary Department are effective in preventing gross abuses.

It is also to me, personally, encouraging that the result of our action is appreciated by the technical expert of the Ministry of Fuel and Power for in the last paragraph of Mr. Barnard's letter, he states - "In conclusion, it can be stated that the problem of smoke emission in Port Talbot is definitely under control, and encouraging progress is being made towards a final solution."

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Our Common Lodging Houses are registered annually. We have only two lodging houses in the Borough and these are more than adequate for our needs. A check of the number of lodgers accommodated in these houses is made from time to time. The number of beds and the average number of lodgers in both lodging houses during the year were as follows:-

Premises.	No. of beds allowed.	No. of existing beds.	No. of Lodgers Accommodated.	Amt. of sparo. Accommodation.
40/42 Cwmavon Rd.	55	20	15	40
55/57 Greenpark.	52	51	50	2
TOTALS.	107	71	65	42

Continued overleaf.....

COMMON LODGING HOUSES (CONTINUED)

It will be seen from the foregoing particulars that ample lodging house accommodation exists in the Borough. I feel that with the advent of Eventide Homes and supplementation of pensions, aged people should be discouraged from settling down in common lodging houses, in-as-much as however comfortable such places can be, they lack many of the essential features of a good home and dwelling. During the year 54 visits and inspections were made of these two lodging houses, several of them being made at night. The time has come for Council to consider whether there is now need for two lodging houses.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

This Act received Royal Assent on the 30th July, 1949, and repealed the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

By the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, powers could only be delegated to County Districts by the Council. Now County Districts which have already been discharging these duties under the Infestation Order of 1943 become the responsible authorities for implementing the provisions of the new Act. Local Authorities must take all practicable steps to assure that their areas are free of rats and mice. They must see that the necessary inspections are carried out for the purpose; destroy and keep free from rats all local authority land and premises and enforce such duties on the owners and occupiers of all lands and premises within their areas.

It is the duty of all owners of land and premises to notify the local authority of any rat infestation. The local authority may serve Notices on owners or occupiers of land requiring in particular:-

- (a) the application to the land of any form of treatment specified in the Notices.
- (b) the carrying out on the land of any structural repairs or other works so specified, and may proscribe the times at which any treatment required by the Notice is to be carried out.

The local authority is now empowered to deal with agricultural land infested with rats, but it should forthwith acquaint the County Agricultural Executive Committee of any Notice served.

Regulations may be made by the Minister for precautions to be taken when threshing or dismantling ricks of corn or other specified crops so as to ensure the destruction of rats or mice escaping from such ricks.

A grant of 50% of our total expenditure will be given by the Minister subject to satisfactory administration on the part of the local authority. When it is realised that this grant is also given in respect of treatment of sewers, refuse dumps and other Council property, of which it is the legal obligation of the Council to keep free of rats, this grant represents something like 75% of our total administrative costs.

This Act is far more effective than the repealed Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and administrative procedure is simplified and safeguarded.

During the year the sewerage system of the Borough was treated on two occasions. The time taken on the first treatment extended from the 10th January, 1949, to the 21st March, 1949, and on the second treatment from the 18th July, 1949 to the 21st October, 1949. These regular treatments are very effective for the reduction of the rat population in our Sewers is remarkable. As a result of such treatments we are now aware of the areas of infestation and it is the intention to concentrate on these infested sections.

Private Dwellings, Business Premises, Refuse Dumps and other local authority premises continue to receive our attention. Particulars of premises treated are as overleaf.

Commencing Date.	Location.	Whether Major or Reservoir.	Baiting Points.	Bait Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies Seen.
5.1.49.	Aberavon Refuse Tip, Huddersfield Buildings, Penylan.	Major.	51	36	80	26
	<u>Commencement of First Sewer Treatment.</u>					
10.1.49.	Oakwood, Pontrhydyfen, Maes-y-Bettws, Pen-y-Bank, Pwlllyglaw, Ameddfan.	Minor.	54	7	18	3
13.1.49.	Salem Rd., Great Western Terrace, Tynmaen St., Peliau Rd., Gower Street Police Station, Heol Undeb, Cunard Terrace, Catybroke Terrace.	Major.	56	12	30	2
17.1.49.	Football Field, Tyisha Row, Merthyr Row, Ebbw Vale, Jersey Row, Church Square, Somerset Place, Michaelstone Terrace, London Terrace, London Row, Cross Row, Tyr Eglwys, Tyr Owon Terrace, Tyr Owen Row.	Minor.	58	6	15	3
19.1.49.	Graig, Cwm Byr, Cornish Row, Engine Row, Tyr Arthur Row, Tewgoed Row, Copper Row, Park Row, Ty Canol, Miners Row, Woodland Row, Aelfryn Tco., Brynheulog, Dan-y-Coed, Pen-y-Llyn, Dan-y-Coed Hill.	Major.	60	12	30	6
21.1.49.	Brynbriddan, Cwmglais Rd., Cefn Don Terrace, Bryn Glais Avenue, Heol-y-Foel Rd., Bryn Rd., Cefn Coed Rd., Lower Rd., Victoria Terrace.	Minor.	58	-	-	-
24.1.49.	Swen St., Flower Hill, Woodside, Old Road, Horney Rd., Crawford Rd., Gower Crescent, Maybery Rd., Kier Hardie Rd.	Minor.	60	6	15	4
26.1.49.	Sycamore Crescent, Alpha Place, Albion Rd., Borough St., Cedar Gardens, Sunnycroft, Elmwood Av., Church Rd., Cwm, Tyr Eglwys Hill, Watery lane, Smalwood, Fernhill.	Major.	61	12	30	6

Commencing Date.	Location.	Whether Major or Reservoir.	Baiting Points.	Salt Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies Seen.
28.1.49.	Sarn Farn Terrace, Baglan Main Road.	Minor.	55	02s.	-	-
31.1.49.	Huddersfield Buildings, (Clode, Butcher) Huddersfield Buildings, (Mrs. Wheeler) Dare's Bakers,	Minor.	39	8	20	-
31.1.49.	Messrs. Coles Ltd., Water St.	Minor.	10	2	5	-
31.1.49.	Pantdu, Corlanna, Velindre St., rear of Velindre St.	Minor.	41	8	20	-
2.2.49.	Joseph St., Afan St., Cross St., Ford Rd., Villiers St., Margaret St., Jersey St., Trefelin St. Trefelin Crescent.	Major.	42	12	30	-
4.2.49.	Springfield Terrace, Hill Terrace, Sea View, Llewellyn St., Picton St., The Square, Richard St., Croft St.	Major.	43	16	40	8
7.2.49.	St. Mary's Place, St. Mary's St. Mount View, Dalrymple St., Castle St., Norman St., Bailey St., John St., Blodwen St., Gwendoline St., Arthur St., Olivo St., New St., Reos St., Hopkin St., Dunraven St.	Minor.	56	6½	16	-
9.2.49.	Corporation Rd., Water St. Lane, Marsh St., Wellington Place, Pembroke Terrace, Angel St., Michna St., Alfred St., Fairfield Prefabs., Bovan St.	-	54	-	-	-
11.2.49.	Pendarvis Terrace, Thomas St., Clarice St., Catherine St., Stair St., Frederick St., Lady Jane St., Station Terrace, Sandfields Rd., Borough Lane, Borough St.	-	51	-	-	-
14.2.49.	Groenpark, Pritchard St., Water St., Label St., Cornwall St., Glenavon St., Glyn St., Vivian Row.	-	50	-	-	-

Commencing Date.	Location.	Whether Major or Reservoir.	Fighting Points.	Bait Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies Seen.
16.2.49.	Addison Place, Addison Road, Adare St., laesgwyn St., Attlee Av., Hospital Rd., St. David's Rd., Wheatley Av., Golf House, Seabrook Terrace.	-	50	-	-	-
18.2.49.	St. Paul's Rd., Victoria Rd., Newbridge Rd., Fuskin Av.	-	40	-	-	-
21.2.49.	Queen St., Prior St., Carlos St., Tudor St., Edward St., South Parade, Carmarthen Row, Clynder St., Bath St., Bath Terrace, Forge Id., Ynys St., King St., Evans St.	-	72	-	-	-
21.2.49.	Loclements, Grocer, Gower St., Port Talbot.	Minor.	16	2	5	-
23.2.49.	Font St., James St., Holland St., Danybryn Rd., Evelyn St., Crown St., Mansel St., Tydraw St., rear Forge Rd., rear Station Rd., Courtland Place, Grove Place.	-	67	-	-	-
25.2.49.	Cakwood St., Station Approach, Margam Tee.	-	80	-	-	-
28.2.49.	Eagle St., Beverley St., Manor St., Lower Tanygroes St., Broad St., Devonshire Place, York Place, Grange St., Hafod St., Bridge St., Talcennau Rd.	-	76	-	-	-
28.2.49.	Rear of 301 Margam Rd., and Hodgerow.	Minor.	9	2	5	-
2.3.49.	Rice St., Gower St., Cambrian Place, George St., Connaught St., Abbey Rd., Tanygroes St., Chapel-of-Ease, Theodore Rd., Mayfield St., Park View, Brynneuog St.	-	84	-	-	-
4.3.49.	Gwarycaeau, Penycae Rd., Uplands, Lletty Harry, Bryn-y-gan, Dan-y-Ffynnon, Caerhendy, Main Talbot	-	71	-	-	-

Contributing Debt.		Major or Reservoirs	Points.	Taken.	Killed.	Seen.
7.3.19.	Tydraw Hill, Goytre Rd., Goytre Crescent, Emroch St., East St., Conduit St., North St., South St. Verna Tce., Soutari Row, Park St., Brook St., Ffrwdwyllt St., Incline Row, Somerset St., Gallipoli, Smyrna Cottages, Conduit Place.	-	81	-	-	-
9.3.49.	Commercial Rd., Alma Tce., Duffryn Rd., Waterfall Cott., Caradoc St., Constant Rd., Heol-yr-Osedd, Wood St., Wilden Ave., Elba Av., Groeswen Hospital,	-	77	-	-	-
11.3.49.	Rear of Margam Rd., Penderyn Av., Lansbury Av., Hospital, Pellau Rd., Geifr Rd., Wern Rd., Stalcourt, Bracken Rd., Twl-yn-y-Wal, Tyfri Rd,	-	77	-	-	3
14.5.49.	Rear of Bracken Rd., Bertha Place, Bertha Rd., Beochwood Rd., Cefn Cood, Heol-y-Gwrgan, Tollgate Rd., Cefn-y-Ffynnon, Saltoun St., Byass St., Knox St., Maxin Rd., Morfa Rd., Shopping Centro, Evans' Field, Landore Av., Toronto Av.	-	73	-	-	-
16.3.49.	Margam Rd., Graig Av., Greenfield Av., Woodland Av., Morfa Av., Glanymor Av., Phoenix Av., Rhanelt St., Maesmelyn St., Donnen St., Brambil St., Prince St., Duke St., Margam Rd.	-	70	-	-	-
18.3.49.	Commercial Rd., Penrhyn St., Woodfield St., St. Albans, Mill Row, Main Rd.	-	42	-	-	-
21.3.49.	Coalyard Row, Cross Row, Meadow Row, Bryn Cottages, Station Tce., Maesteg Rd., Yarteg Rd., Chapel Tce., Park Av., Baldwin St., Brynteg St., Bryngurnos St., Coronation Rd., Along River.	Major.	84	10	25	6
24.3.49.	End of First Sewer Treatment. Aberavon Refuse Tip.	Major.	40	22	55	20

Commencing Date.	Location.	Who shot Major or Reservoir.	Bed of Points.	Bait Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies Seen.
28.3.49.	Wilshers, Newsagent, Station Road.	Minor.	20	3	8	..
28.3.49.	Messrs. J.M. Smith & Co., Ironmongers, High St.	Minor.	23	5	13	..
28.3.49.	15 Prince St., 29 Arthur St., 1 Pendarvis Tce., 5 Pendarvis Tce.	Minor.	32	9	23	4
4.4.49.	Messrs. Upton Ltd., Water St., Aberavon.	Minor.	4	2	5	1
4.4.49.	15 Penrhyn St., 8 Pont St., 5 Thorney Rd., "The Bungalow," Old Road, Baglan.	Major.	32	14	35	5
11.4.49.	5 Inkerman, 12 Ysguthan Rd., Maesywrt Tce., 35 Station Rd.	Major.	46	16	40	20
19.4.49.	Aberavon Refuse Tip.	Major.	48	32	80	25
25.4.49.	13 Pritchard St., 16 Dalton Rd., Prefab Canteen.	Minor.	22	6	15	4
25.4.49.	Aberavon Riverside.	Major.	48	36	90	28
2.5.49.	Cwmavon Refuse Tip, Riverside Cottage Cwmavon.	Major.	33	2	50	15
2.5.49.	1 and 2 Tyffald Cottages, Margam. Robert's Lodge, Margam.	Major.	34	16	40	6
9.5.49.	Ffrwdwyllt River Bank.	Major.	40	26	65	17
9.5.49.	Tydraw Place (Messrs. D.W. Jones, Printers)	Major.	16	16	30	..
9.5.49.	Cwrt Bychan, Margam.	Major.	18	16	30	..
16.5.49.	42 Fairfield, Old Balloon Barrage Site, Baglan.	Major.	32	16	40	10
16.5.49.	Mr. J.T. Jones, Baglan.	Major.	22	24	60	12
16.5.49.	Public Hall, Aberavon.	Major.	22	24	60	12
13.5.49.	Walthamstow, London.	Minor.	10	8	20	2

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Date.	Location.	Major or Reservoir.	Points.	Taken. 025.	Killed.	Soon.
16.5.49.	Dewhursts, Buther,	Major.	18.	20.	50	6
16.5.49.	Walnut Tree Hotel.	Major.	16	10	25	6
23.5.49.	11 Groos, 50 Geifr Rd., 130 Margam Rd., 2 Maesmelyn St., D.W. Jones, Printers, Courtland Place.	Major.	29	10	25	9
30.5.49.	29 Byass St., 31 Byass St., 38 Byass St., 9, 42 and 44 Knox St., Dalton Rd., Aberavon.	Major.	36	11	28	8
7.6.49.	Aberavon Riverside,	Major.	40	20	50	18
7.6.49.	77, 79, 81 and 83 Cwmavon Road.	Minor.	22	9	23	5
13.6.49.	Longlands Squatters Camp,	Major.	22	14	35	15
13.6.49.	Carbide Factorye	Major.	41	24	60	10
13.6.49.	59 Ponycas Road.	Minor.	16	-	-	-
20.6.49.	Cofn Gwrgan Refuso Tip. 101 Margam Rd. 103 Margam Rd.	Major.	34	16	40	9
20.6.49.	Aberavon Refuso Tip.	Major.	32	28	70	16
26.6.49.	Taibach & Port Talbot Co-operative Society, Bailoy St.	Minor.	17	5	13	6
27.6.49.	Tymean St. Garage, Tymean St., Fish Fryer, Tymean St., Ironmonger, Tymean St.	Major.	156	8	20	1
27.6.49.	113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 127, 127a Station Rd., Garage, Bethany Square, Carpenter's Shop, Bethany Square, Garanges, Margam Tce., Sowers.	Major.	114	8	20	-
4.7.47.	Messrs. Pearks Ltd., Station Rd.	Major.	16	8	20	4

Commencing date.	Location.	Whether Major or Reservoir.	Killing Points.	Bait Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies Seen.
4.7.49.	Mountain School, Sandfields School.	Major.	32	$\frac{025.}{16}$	30	3
4.7.49.	Beechwood Rd., Mergem Vicarage, Eastern School.	Major.	48	20	50	6
11.7.49.	Copper Row, Cwmavon.	Minor.	10	3	8	4
	<u>Commencement of Second Sewer Treatment.</u>					
18.7.49.	Cakwood, Pontingdyfen, Maesybetws, Penybark, Pillyglaw, Amadfan.	-	52	-	-	-
20.7.49.	Salem Rd., Pelly St., Gower St., Cunard Tce., Cattybrook Tce., Undeb Row.	-	52	-	-	-
22.7.49.	Merthyr Row, Tyisha Row, Football Field, Ebbw Vale Row, Jersey Tce., Jersey Row, Church Sq., Somerset Place, Michaelstone Tce., London Tce., London Row, Cross Row, Tyr Eglwys, Tyr Owen, High St., Ynysydwes.	-	79	-	-	-
25.7.49.	Graig-y-Tewgoed, Cwmbyr, Cornish Row, Engine Row, Tyr Arthur Row, Tewgoed Row, Copper Row, Parc Row, Gyeannol, Miners Row, Woodlands Row, Aelfryn Tce., Brynheulog, Dan-y-Coed, Penllyn, Dan-y-Coed Hill.	Minor.	61	-	-	-
27.7.49.	Brynbyddan, Cefn Don, Heol-y-Foel, Cwmclais Rd., Trynglas Av., Bryna Rd., Cefn Coed, Victoria Rd., Lower Row.	Minor.	58	-	-	-
29.7.49.	Iantdu, Corlanna, Velindre St., r/o Velindre St., Joseph St., Afan St., Cross St., Ford Rd., Villers St., Jersey St., Margaret St., Trefelin St., Trefelin Crescent.	Minor.	67	-	-	-
2.8.49.	Swan St., Flower Hill, Old Road, Woodside, Thorney Rd., Crawford Rd., Gower Crescent, Mayberry Rd., Hier Hardia Rd.,	Minor.	60	-	-	-

Commencing Date.	Location.	Whether Major or Reservoir.	Estimated Points.	Feet Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies Seen.
4.8.49.	Sycamore Crescent, Alpha Place, Albion Rd., Cedar Gardens, Sunnycroft, Elmwood, Church Rd., Cwm Ty'r Eglwys Hill, Watery Lane, Snaithwood Rd., Fomfield, Sarnfarn Tce., Main Rd.	Minor.	84	-	-	-
22.8.49.	J.M. Smith, Ironmongers, High St., Mergam Rd.	Minor.	21	5	13	4
22.8.49.	Main Rd., Springfield, Hill Tce., Sea View, Howollyn St.	Minor.	56	-	-	-
24.8.49.	Picton St., Picton Sq., Pritchard St., Croft St., St. Mary's St., Mountain View, Dalrymple St., Albert Tce., Castle St., Blodwen St., John St., Norman St., Bailoy St., Olivo St.	Minor.	53	-	-	-
26.8.49.	Gwendoline St., New St., Arthur St., Roos St., Hepkin St., Dunraven St., Corporation Rd., Water St., Marsh St., Wellington Place, Pembroke Tce.	Minor.	47	-	-	-
29.8.49.	"Sunnycroft" Baglan, 17 Scwiri, Taibach.	Major.	18	14	35	10
29.8.49.	Messrs. Olivers, Boot & Shoe Shop, Water St.	Minor.	10	5	13	2
29.8.49.	Welnut Tree Hotel, Old Public Hall, Water St.	Major.	29	16	40	6
29.8.49.	Messrs. Downhuts, Butcher, Water St.; Messrs. Upton, Butcher, Water St., 11 Groonpark St., 13 Groonpark St.	Minor.	22	9	24	4
29.8.49.	River Bank r/o Tyisha Row, Empty house, formerly 1 Tyisha Row, 2, 5, 9 and 10 Tyisha Row.	Minor.	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	-
5.9.49.	The Cold Stores, Forge Rd., Port Talbot.	Minor.	30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	-

Commencing Date	Location	Whether Major or Rosenvoig	Felling Points	Paid Taken. OZS.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies Soon.
5.9.49.	Angol St., Míchna St., Alfred St., Lillian St., Bevan St., Fairfield, Thomas St., Pondervis St., Cethorine St., Clarico St., Stair St., Frederick St., Lady Jane St., Station Tce., Sandfields Rd., Brough's Lane, Brough St.	Minor.	83	-	-	-
7.9.49.	Me bel St., Cornwall St., Glonavon St., Glyn St., Vivian's Row, Water St., Groenpark St., Pritchard St., Addison Place, Adare St., Addison Rd., Maosgwyn St.	Minor.	72	-	-	-
9.9.49.	Attloo Av., Hospital Rd., St. David's Rd., Wheatloy Av., Golf House, Seabrook Tce., St. Paul's Rd., Victoria Rd., Newbridge Rd., Ruskin Av.	Minor.	66	-	-	-
12.9.49.	Ccalyard Row, Cross Row, Meadow Row, Bryn Cottage, Station Tce., Chapel Tce., Vartog Row, Maostog Ré., Parc Av., Baldwin St., Bryntog Avo. Brynegurnos St.	Minor.	83	-	-	-
14.9.49.	Cerhendy, Dany-Flynnon, Brynegarn, Llotty Harry, Uplands, Ponyeac Rd., Gwaryeacau.	Minor.	45	-	-	-
16.9.49.	Margam Tce., Prior St., Queen St., Carlos St., Edward St., Tudor St., South Parade.	Minor.	46	-	-	-
19.9.49.	Forgo Rd., Carmarthen Row, Clyndwr St., Bath St., Yrrys St., King St., Tydraw Hill, Evans St., Pont St., r/o Station Rd., Oakwood St.	Minor.	86	-	-	-
21.9.49.	James St., Holland St., Danybryn Rd., Eveline Tce., Crown St., Mansol St., Tydraw St., r/o Forgo Rd., Courtland Place, Tydraw Place, Grove Place r/o Station Rd.	Major.	57	10	25	4

Comanching Date.	Location.	Whether Major or Reservoir.	Bait Points.	Bait Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies soon.
23.9.49.	Lower West End, Upper West End, Chapel Tce., Wyndham St., Cound St., Maesywrt Tce., Cwrt- Ucha, Talbot Rd., Station Approach, Eagle St. Beverley St., Manor St. Bortha Rd., Margam Rd. (Private Dwellings)	Major.	57	12	30	6
26.9.49.	Baglan Hall Gardens. (Private Dwellings)	Minor.	16	7	18	3
26.9.49.	Charles Wockes, Baglan Hall Buildings - Stables, Barn, Cowshed and Outdoor.	Major.	23	12	30	7
26.9.49.	Baglan Refuse Tip.	Major.	30	16	40	14
3.10.49.	Broad St., Devonshire Place, York Place, Grango St., Gower St., Rice St., Cambrian Place, George St., Connaught St., Tanygroes St., Bridge St., Bridge Tce.	Major.	43	32	80	-
5.10.49.	Talcennau Rd., Abbot Rd., Brynhaulog St., Chapel- of-Ease, Mayfield St., Theodore Rd., Park View,	Minor.	72	-	-	-
7.10.49.	Goytro Rd., Goytro Crescent, Emroch St., East St., Conduit Place, Conduit St., North St., South St., Varna Tce., Scutari Row, Park St., Ffrwdwyllt St., Duffryn Rd.	Minor.	62	-	-	-
10.10.49.	Avon Chambers.	Minor.	67	-	-	-
10.10.49.	Mossrs. Clodos.	Minor.	23	2	5	2
10.10.49.	Alma Tce., Gallipoli, Smyrna Cottages, Waterfall Cottages, Inclino Row, Somersot St., Caradoc St., Commercial Rd., Constant Rd., Hoel-yr-Orsodd, Wood St.,	Minor.	27	4	10	4
		Minor.	83	-	-	-

Commoning Date.	Location.	Whether Major or Minor.	Bait Points.	Bait Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies Seen.
14.10.49.	Twll-yn-y-Wal, Breckon Rd., Wern Rd., Morlais Rd., Tyfri Rd., Bertha Rd., Bertha Place, Bechwood Rd., Cefn-y-Ffynnon, Cefn Goed, Tollgato Rd., Hool-yr-Gwrgan.	Minor.	67	-	-	-
12.10.49.	Elba Av., Wildon Av., Grooswon Isolation Hospital, r/o Margam Rd., Pondoryn Av., Lansbury Av., Pollau Rd., Gelfro Rd.	Minor.	78	-	-	-
17.10.49.	Morfa Av., Byass St., Saltoun St., Maximum Rd., Knox St., Evans Field, Shopping Centre, Graig Av., Groenriold Av., Morfa Av., Glangymor Av., Phoenix Av.	Minor.	47	-	-	-
19.10.49.	Rheallt St., Maasmelwyn St., Donnen St., Brombil St., Prince St., Duko St., r/o Margam Rd.	Minor.	46	-	-	-
21.10.49.	Commercial Rd., Penrhyn St., Woodfield St., St. Albans, Mill Row, Main Rd.	Minor.	43	-	-	-
24.10.49.	End of Second Sewer Treatment. Social Welfare Hall, 3 Water St., 35 High St., 3 High St., 2 Park St.	Major.	38	16	40	10
31.10.49.	Beglan Refuso Tip, Elmwood Rd., Beglan, Torr-y-Mynydd, Beglan, 3 Tydraw St., 69 Sandfields Rd.	Major.	52	26	65	21
7.11.49.	Fornhill, 13 Newbridge Rd., Beach St., 46 Jersey St., Volindro.	Major.	42	32	80	15
14.11.49.	38 Knox St., 42 Knox St., 14 Groes, 30 Saltoun St., 25 Margam Rd., Y.M.C.A. Port Talbot 19 Mansol St., 35 Marsh St.	Major.	46	19	48	10

Commencing Date.	Location.	Whether Major or Reservoir.	Exposing Points.	Belt Taken.	Estimated Killed.	Bodies seen.
21.11.45.	14 Blackwells, Forge House, 16 Great Western Terrace, 4 Twillyglaw, 38 Marsh St., 49 Beach Row, Maygam Squatters, Keyfords Cottages.	Major.	42	28 <u>025.</u>	70	14
28.11.49.	4 Maes-y-Bettws, 19 Dan-y-Coed, 10 Tanygroes St., Alexandra Restaurant.	Major.	43	20	50	12
5.12.49.	Park St., Nursery Cottages, Elmwood, Baglan, Den-y-Graig Cottages.	Major.	50	32	80	18
12.12.49.	Slaughterhouse, 1 Talbot Rd., Afan Chambers, Serrfarn, Park St.	Major.	52	16	40	21
19.12.49.	10 Ysguthan Rd., 12 Ysguthan Rd., Layton House, 16 Chapel Tce., Baglan Refuse Tip.	Bad Major.	54	42	105	36
28.12.49.	Cwmavon Refuse Tip, Post Office, Cwmavon, Depot Rd., New Inn.	Bad Major.	52	44	110	19

RODENT DESTRUCTION ON BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL PREMISES.

Date.	Name.	Premises.	Total Cost.
			£. s. d.
31.1.49.	to	5.2.49.	14 5
21.2.49.	to	26.2.49.	10 9
28.3.49.	to	2.4.49.	18 11
28.3.49.	to	2.4.49.	18 18
4.4.49.	to	9.4.49.	8 7
9.5.49.	to	14.5.49.	19 8
16.5.49.	to	21.5.49.	19 10
16.5.49.	to	21.5.49.	19 8
16.5.49.	to	21.5.49.	2 2
13.6.49.	to	18.6.49.	10 3
27.6.49.	to	2.7.49.	10 8
4.7.49.	to	9.7.49.	11 4
29.8.49.	to	2.9.49.	11 4
29.8.49.	to	3.9.49.	10 6
22.8.49.	to	27.8.49.	11 11
5.9.49.	to	10.9.49.	15 7
26.9.49.	to	1.10.49.	10 0
			£14 6 11

Council undertakes to do work on business or industrial premises subject to being reimbursed the cost of such work. The charges made include the time of the Rodent Officer, plus cost of material, plus 15% establishment charge.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The slaughtering of animals for the Glyncoirwg U.D.C., Porthcawl U.D.C., part of the Penybont R.D.C., and the Borough of Port Talbot is centralised at the Public Abattoir.

This premises was fully reported upon in my last Annual Report.

This Abattoir is unsatisfactory for the following reasons:-

- (1) Obsoloscence in dosign and layout.
- (2) Insanitary, dilapidated and decayed conditions.
- (3) Lack of proper facilities for meat inspoction and isolation and disposal of infected carcasses and diseased meat.
- (4) Lacks facilities for comfort and welfare of men employed therein.
- (5) Is too small, cramped and is too close to dwellings.
- (6) Lacks satisfactory means of ingress and egress.

Council has already agreed to much needed improvement being carried out at the Abattoir. At the time of writing this Report I find that improvements in the lairage accommodation and forming part of the Council's scheme have already commenced.

Any alterations or improvements can only be looked upon as temporary palliatives, yet such improvements are urgently necessary. If these improvomonts are carried out I am satisfied that more animals could be directed to Port Talbot for slaughter. Tolls would be thereby increased and our future position as a slaughtering point could be assured.

It must not be imagined, howover, that such improvomonts entitle these premises to be considered as efficient and up-to-date, for nothing short of complete demolition and rebuilding would be necessary. The space available at this site is also totally inadequate for a modern structure. I would, however, stress the immediate need for consideration being given by Council to the choico of a site and layout for the eroction of a modern Abattoir.

The particulars of diseased and unsound meat condemned at the Abattoir are found under the heading of Meat and Food Inspection in this Report, and also in the returns supplied to the Medical Officer of Hoalth and included in his report.

The number of animals killed during the year was 19,625. The figures for previous years are as follows:-

1948.....	14,519
1947.....	14,920
1946.....	20,978
1945.....	22,427
1944.....	26,480
1943.....	25,207

I am ploased to report that the whole of the meat from this Abattoir was oxamined by your Sanitary Officers.

ANNUAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE RETURNS
The Weekly Slaughtering Returns for 1949 were as follows:-

Week Ending.	Bulls, Bullocks and Feifers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	TOTALS
	Weekly Totals.	Grand Totals.	Weekly Totals.	Grand Totals.	Weekly Totals.	GRAND.
					M.O.F. Private.	
8th Jan.	9	3	33	210	9	264
15th Jan.	30	1	42	421	1	500
22nd Jan.	9	Nil.	75	152	7	205
29th Jan.	9	5	112	68	Nil.	969
5th Feb.	8	1	167	216	2	142
12th Feb.	5	Nil.	215	171	4	281
19th Feb.	11	7	287	98	4	256
26th Feb.	5	Nil.	346	134	5	160
5th Mar.	14	2	430	137	7	234
12th Mar.	Nil.	19	492	90	Nil.	2238
19th Mar.	2	5	584	73	27	194
26th Mar.	5	8	654	11	9	101
2nd Apr.	1	10	827	47	Nil.	238
9th Apr.	20	11	900	8	22	116
16th Apr.	19	3	994	85	Nil.	210
23rd Apr.	16	3	1034	169	6	237
30th Apr.	8	9	1079	97	4	165
7th May.	18	18	1139	133	1	212
14th May.	2	24	1208	145	5	255
21st May.	14	10	1329	110	7	195
28th May.	6	22	1375	111	1	251
4th June.	25	13	1443	168	3	186
11th June.	18	5	1486	180	1	188
18th June.	6	16	1519	75	3	192
25th June.	4	20	1544	51	2	102
2nd July.	17	2	1583	168	Nil.	194
9th July.	15	25	1608	40	4	109
16th July.	20	23	1651	131	5	222
23rd July.	40	41	1676	89	Nil.	195
30th July.	36	29	1715	374	13	491
6th Aug.	19	26	1757	209	1	387
					Nil.	6987

NOTIFICATION OF SLAUGHTER AND PRESENCE OF DISEASED MEAT.

Arrangements between the Slaughterhouse Manager and your Inspectors have worked very harmoniously during the year. The times of slaughtering have varied considerably. Inspectors have been obliged to work late into the evenings, and sometimes during week-ends.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

In no single instance was it necessary to issue a warning or a corrective during the year, for the provisions of this Act were complied with in every respect.

OVERCROWDING.

Without a re-survey of the Borough, our statistics cannot be considered as strictly correct. We have, however, added new cases to our lists as and when they have been discovered. Much overcrowding was discovered as a result of applications for new council houses. Several cases can be considered as illegal overcrowding, in respect of which proceedings could be instituted. People have, however, as a result of the housing situation, been obliged to live under these overcrowded conditions, and it would be futile to resort to any legal action until a state of normality is reached so far as housing is concerned.

RENTS AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS 1920 to 1938.

One certificate under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts 1920 - 1938 was granted during the year as follows:-

To - Mr. S.E. Coombes in respect of his dwelling house at
No. 49 Penycroft Rd., Port Talbot.

FACTORIES.

Our activities under the Factory Act, 1937, were as follows:-

1. Inspection of Factories.

Promises.	Inspection.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories	303	8	None.

2. Defects found in Factories.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	No. of Offences in respect of which prosec- utions were instituted.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	14	14	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation.	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	2	2	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-				
(a) Insufficient.	3	1	3	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	2	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	1	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork).	5	8	-	-
Total.	24	28	3	-

FACTORIES (CONTINUED)

Work was carried out during the year as follows:-

Cleansing.....	9
Floors properly drained.....	1
Separate W.C. accommodation provided.....	1
Other offences.....	2
New flushing cisterns provided.....	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fish Frying has ceased to be an offensive trade within the Borough, but the following are still registered:-

Gut Scraping, Rag and Bone Collecting and Fat Boiling.

The Fat Melting Works is situated at the rear of the Public Abattoir. Fat is collected from many districts and brought here for melting down. Following the complaints in past years the Proprietor readily agreed to carry the exhaust from the Melting Plant through a water filter and purifier and thereby avoid any fumes being liberated into the atmosphere. This has eliminated what was an objectionable nuisance in this locality. Occasionally, however, and at irregular intervals during the past year a fat odour was being experienced in the atmosphere in this neighbourhood. I, therefore, made a thorough examination of the Plant and found what I considered was the cause. The residue from the Fat Melting Plant is drained off into two rotating tanks for further treatment. This happens twice or three times each week, and lasts for about 20 minutes. The gases from these two rotating tanks are allowed to escape into the atmosphere through a tube carried up through the roof. I have discussed the matter with the Proprietor and he has agreed to have this tube connected up to the exhaust arrangement from the Melting Plant. Whatever fumes may, therefore, rise from the rotating tanks will, as a result, be passed through the water filter and purifier. This, in my opinion, should eliminate all traces of fat odour from this source.

CINEMAS.

A total of 53 visits of inspection were made to the six cinemas in the Borough. These are licenced annually when reports of the several officers of the Corporation are considered by the Cinema Licencing Committee.

The Cinema Committee has resolved now to meet in September to receive the reports of its officers. Cinema proprietors can then be acquainted of such reports so that remedial measures can be operated before the annual licencing meeting in January.

TENEMENTS.

With a few exceptions, tenements in this area are rooms over or at the rear of shops and business premises. Many of these may comply with our bye-laws, but they certainly lack essential features of dwelling houses. Visits of inspection made to such premises are given earlier in this report under the heading of Tenements.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The investigation of the general conditions associated with every case of infectious disease notified is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector. The isolation of patients, contact and possible source of infection is checked. The number of inspections made during the year under this heading was 279, and a total of 216 houses and 243 lots of bedding, clothing etc., were disinfected.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CONTINUED)

The cases investigated during 1949 were as follows:-

DIPHTHERIA.

46 casos reported and investigated; 43 were later proved to be negative and removed from our records. The recorded casos were, therefore, 3. These figures show a decrease of casos investigated compared with 55 casos in 1946 and 122 casos in 1945.

The number of houses affected was:-

3 houses with one caso in each - 3

SCARLET FEVER.

119 casos investigated. 3 of these casos were found not to be Scarlet Fever and removed from our records. The recorded casos were, therefore, 116. This number is a decrease compared with 62 casos in 1946 and 102 casos in 1945.

The number of houses affected was:-

112 houses with one caso in each	-	112
2 houses with two casos in each	-	4
		<u>116</u>

ERYSIPELAS.

Nine casos of this disease were investigated.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

Ten casos were investigated, one of which proved negative and removed from our records. Total recorded casos were, therefore, nine.

We were reluctantly obliged to institute the following prosecutions during the year:-

Name.	Offence.	Result.
Mrs. M.A. Davies, Gorseinon.	Structural Defects. No. 10. Glyn-dwr St., Port Talbot.	Adjourned to allow work to be carried out. Subsequently re-heard when it was reported that work was done and costs were awarded.
Mr. E.T. Roes, Port Talbot.	Structural Defects. Nos. 16, 24, 34, 37 & 44 Pelly St., Cwmavon.	Adjourned for 3 months to allow work to be carried out and then on subsequent hearing it was reported that works had been completed. Costs awarded.
Margam Estate, Port Talbot, Agent, Mr. G.S. Roedemer.	Structural Defects. Nos. 2 and 3 Penhyddwaelod Cottages, Bryn.	Adjourned for 1 month to allow work to be carried out and on subsequent hearing it was reported that the works had been completed. Costs awarded.
Mr. D.A. Rees, Port Talbot.	Structural Defects at 4 Gwyn Terrace, Aberavon.	Order to carry out work within 2 months. Costs awarded.
Mrs. L. Davies, London.	Non compliance with court order made on 9th December, 1948, in respect of structural defects at 25 Forgo Rd.	Reported that work was completed. Costs awarded.
Mrs. Griffiths, Bridgend.	Structural Defects. No. 28 Seaviow Terrace, Aberavon.	Order given for works to be carried out within 3 months. Costs awarded.
Mr. James Thompson, Newport.	Contravention of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936 - Exchanging Toys for Rags.	Find £5.0.0.

